BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3262.

FOR LONDON, With all despatch.—The fast sailing Barque "*Demerara Packet*," of 300 Tons burthen, A. Bridges, Commander. For Freight or Passage, apply to.

Frith and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 6th August 1839.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The "*Oosmanee*," of 301 Tons, to sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to Aga Mahomed Rahim, Esq. Nesbit Lane, Fort. Bombay, 6th August 1839

NOTICE.—In Consequence of the retirement from Business of Mr. James Sindry, his interest in our Establishment ceased from the 31st July last.

Leckie and Co.

Bombay 31st July 1839.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of *Framjee Pestonjee*, in our Firm have ceased from this day, and the business of the Firm will in future be conducted under the same style of *Cursetjee Cowasjee, and Co.* by the remaining Partners.—Bombay 30th July, 1839.

Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.

ખબર—હમારા•નામની•વેપાર•કરનારી• પેઢીમાંથી•ફરામજી•પેશતંનજીનો•લાગ•તથા હખાકો•આજથી•બંધ•કીધોછે•તથા•તે• પેઢીનો•કારોબાર•હવે•પછીથી•એ • પેઢીનાં• બાકીનાં•પંટીઆઆઓ•એજ•નામે• ચલાવશે —તારીખ ૩૦ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૯ *

ખરશેદજી•કાવસજી•તથા•કુમપની

WANTED.

A MATHEMATICAL TEACHER of respectable Character and attainments. satisfactory credentials, or an examination will be required.—Apply to Mr. Mainwaring,

Bombay, 6th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Hollands Gin of a superior and mild quality, in cases of 15 square bottles each.

Thos. Jefferies and Co.

Meadow Street, 6th Augt. 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smiths "Pale Ale" Just landing from the "Bombay"; confidently recommended equal to any been in the market.

Thomas Jefferies & Co.

Meadow, Street, 6th August 1839.

FOR SALE a few cases of Sparkling Champaign from De Luze et Dumos "Bordeaux"; Clarets Leoville, Laffitte, and Haut Brion, and Barsac from Messrs. Thompson and Co.—apply to,

Thos. Jefferies, & Co.

Meadow Street, 6th Aug. 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain Moresby and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W. W. Beck.

Apollo House, 6th August 1839.

POLITICAL CARICATURES.

EXPECTED by one of the next Ships from London, a few Sets of most capital Caricatures, characteristic of men and measures connected with the Melbourne Ministry; orders for which, at Rupees 85 per Set, containing forty four, will be thankfully acknowledged and promptly attended to by the undersigned.

W. W. Beck.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Female of respectability is desirous of engaging herself as an attendant on a Lady, or to accompany children to Europe; should any Lady be proceeding to England by the overland route, she will find advantage in employing the applicant, who speaks Arabic.

Respectable references can be given; for further information apply to.

Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.

Forbes Street, 6th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.—The SECOND EDITION of the BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the Overland Route; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the Orders of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Price Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 6th August, 1839.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee's, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 29th July 1839.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM FRITH, is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

Frith and Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. FRITH & CO. invite attention to their extensive Stock of first rate Wines, Beer, &c. which are for sale at their Godowns, at the most reasonable market Prices.

Superior Pale Ales, from *Bass, Allsopp, Hodgson, Mason and Gilbertson*, and other Brewers.

Clarets, Haut Barsac, and Sauterne, White Sparkling Champagne both in quarts and pints, excellent Champagne Cognac Brandy, imported direct *ex Bourdeaux*, Burgundy, Holland's Gin in Cases, Superior L. P. Madeira, both in Wood and bottle from "*Murdock, Shortridge, & Co.*" Sherries in Wood and Bottle, Port from "*Day*" and a variety of Liqueurs, such as Noyeau, Maraskino Curaçoa, &.

MESSRS, Frith and Co.—As Agents for Messrs. Carbonell & Co., and H. B. Smith & Co, have always a stock of their Wines in Wood, and bottle, which are well known to be of superior quality from their respectable Houses.

Messrs. Frith & Co. beg to intimate that, they continue to select and despatch the best supplies to Regimental Messes, and individuals, that the market affords, and as Army and General Agents, they are happy to undertake the transaction of any Agency business, that may be entrusted to them, which they engage to execute at all times with promptitude, and on the most economical terms.—Nesbit Lane, 1st August, 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes and Co. the following Wines viz.

Madeira in wood from Keirs and Co. at .... Rs 550 ℔ pipe. Rs 275 ℔ hhd.
Do. in do. " Murdoch & Co. at " 500 ℔ do.
Sherry in do. " R. Bowman at " 375 ℔ hhd.
Ditto in bottle from Bruce Shaw. Hope and Co. of Leith at " 18 & 16 ℔ dozen.
Claret in bottle Destournels Cos " 24 & Rs 25 ℔ doz.
Ditto Pomys Medoc at .... " 14 ℔ dozen.
Ditto from Mr. C. Thomson at .. " 14 ℔ do.
Sauterne from ditto ...... at .. " 12 ℔ do.
The Clarets and Sauterne are in dozen cases.

Bombay, 3d August 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public auction unless sooner disposed of by private contract, all that piece of Ground with the Chawl or Range thereon built and standing, commonly called Moocrees Bungalow, situate in old Kazee Street without the Fort Walls of Bombay Assessed. The auction if any, to take place on the premises on Saturday the 24th instant.—Particulars and conditions of sale to be made known on Application to Messrs. Morgan and Armitage at their office in the Court House.—Dated the 3rd day of August 1839.

જાહેર•ખબર

મુંબાઇનાં•કોટ બહાર•જુનાં•કાજીનાં •મોહોલામો•એક•જગાછે•તે•ઉપરની•બાંધેલી• ચાલ•શાથે•જેને•મુખરીનો•બંગલો•કહી•કેચ તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો(આંક મોઠો)તે• અગાઉ •ખાનગીરીતે•વેચાશે•નહીતો•જાહેરલીલાંવ•કરીને•વેચશે•જો•લીલાંવ•થાએતો•તારીખ ૨૪ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંની • શનીવારને•દીને•જોહોં•મીલકતછે•તોહાંજ•જાહેરલીલાંવ•કરીને•વેચશે•લીલાંવની• રીતભાત•તથા કરાર•મીશીઅરશ•મારગીન•તથા• આરમીટેજને•કોરટ•આફીશમો•તેનાંની•હાકીશમો• પુછવાથી•માલુમ•થાશે—તારીખ ૩ જી•આગાશટ ૧૮૩૯ *

TO BE LET A House in Mazagone, at the Top of Nesbit Lane. Apply to Cursetjee Jamsetjee.—6th August 1839.

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, August 3rd, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

Cotton.—The market has been dull throughout the week and almost barren of transactions Prices are on the decline but no fall of importance has yet taken place.

Opium (*Malwa*).—Is entirely without movement.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

Coffee (*Mocha*).—Prices remain without alteration, and enquiry is limited.

EUROPE GOODS.

Beer Allsop's.—100 hhds have been sold this week at Rs 45 ℔ hhd. which is rather above the previous currency.

Piece Goods. The sales on our returns during the past week are as follows.

Lappets.—	7200	Pieces sold ....@	Rs 2 1 25 p. p.
Do. Colored—	1	Case...do ....@	" 8 0 0 p. p.
Mulls do:—	1	do...do ....@	" 7 0 0 p. p.
Lappets Spotted—	2	do...do ....@	" 7 0 0 p. p.
Madapollams (grey—	500	Pieces 32 In 50 yds..@	" 5 3 50 p. p.
Do. (blchd.—	1900	do ....@	" 3 2 75 p. p.
Gown Chintz—	3	Bales ....@	" 8 1 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	4	do ....@	" 8 0 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	1	do black ....@	" 8 3 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	2	do ....@	" 6 2 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	5	do ....@	" 7 0 50 q. p.
Do. do.—	2	do ....@	" 7 0 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	3	do ....@	" 6 2 50 p. p.
Do. do.—	2	do ....@	" 8 2 0 p. p.
Do. do.—	1	do ....@	" 7 2 0 p. p.
Do. do. Stripe.—	1	do ....@	" 6 0 0 p. p.
Ginghams,—	3	do ....@	" 4 0 25 p. p.
Longcloths.—	360	Pieces ....@	" 8 0 50 p. p.
Shirtings (*grey*)—	240	do. 40 In. 39 yds....@	" 10 0 25 p. p.
Prints.—	18	Cases ....@	" 6 0 0 p. p.
Furnitures.—	4	do. ....@	" 6 2 0 p. p.
Ditto.—	2	do. ....@	" 6 1 50 p. p.
Prints Colored,—	8	do. ....@	" 7 0 0 q. p.

Metals.—Stocks excepting Pig Lead, Hoop and round nail rod Iron are light, and some symptoms of improvement in the prices of Copper have appeared, a speculative demand for Sheathing having arisen early in the week.—We find a sale on our returns of Cwts. 3-0 of it at Rs 53 6 annas ℔ Cwt. and prices have since advanced a little.

Saffron.—Sales to the extent of 400 ℔s. have been made from Rs 11 to Rs 11½ ℔ ℔ within the last few days.

Cochineal.—We have to note a sale of 4000 ℔s. at Rs 3 & 12 annas ℔ ℔ The demand is improving and holders are firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Govt. Securities.—Some sales of four ℔ cent Notes of 1835 | 36 have been made at 1 and 10 annas ℔ cent discount, but at which there is little activity in the demand.

Bills on London. To a considerable amount have we understand been sold within the last few days at 2s | 1d ℔ rupee at 6 months sight, which shows a decline of about ½ penny ℔ rupee on late transactions.

Do. on Calcutta—At 30 days sight continue in good enquiry at about 2¼ ℔ cent premium.

Do. on Canton.—There are no drawers, and nothing doing in them at present.

FREIGHTS.

Freight to China.—Is nearly nominal at Rs 17 to Rs 18 ℔ Candy, at which there are very few shippers from the disturbed state of our relations

Do. to London & Liverpool. Is maintained at 65*s* and 60*s* | ℔ ton, but is in litte enquiry.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities	Buy	Sell
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as	Rs as
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No. 6000 (None offering)	109 4	109-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825 26 From No 6001 to No. 10,000 (None offering)	110-4	110-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200 (None offering)	111-12	112
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30 (None offering)	112	112-4
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	104-8	104-12
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.	98-8	98-4
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 Nominal	115	115-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ℔ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¼	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2¼-	2
Price of Bullion and Species		
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100	220-12	221
German Crowns ℔ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg.	10-2	10-4
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs..None in.. the market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4

PREMIA OF INSURANCE

Bombay to London	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0 ℔ Ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire	28 0 do

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY,

for the Month of July, 1839.

Date.		Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Mazagon. Ins.	Mazagon. cts.	Colaba. Ins.	Colaba. cts.
July	1	1	43	1	63	1	91
	2	..	45	..	35	..	55
	3	..	10	..	24	..	..
	4	..	30	..	68	1	31
	5	1	20	1	48	2	06
	6	1	95	2	05	..	48
	7	5	15	4	16	3	38
	8	2	65	2	90	3	36
	9	..	30	..	45	..	34
	10	..	..	..	13	..	31
	11	1	50	1	15	..	48
	12	..	..	..	03	..	..
	13	..	..	..	04	..	..
	14	..	..	..	18	..	04
	15	..	50	1	..	..	16
	16	..	15	..	13	..	50
	17	..	10	..	13	..	98
	18	..	20	..	10	..	51
	19	..	15	..	03	..	12
	20	..	..	..	11	..	17
	21	5	05	5	75	3	38
	22	2	60	3	05	2	59
	23	..	80	..	36	..	46
	24	1	95	2	98	3	11
	25	2	75	2	56	5	06
	26	..	32	..	30	..	30
	27	..	23	..	14	..	01
	28	..	05	..	17	..	15
	29	..	42	..	26	..	64
	30	..	15	..	15	..	12
	31	..	55	..	16	..	02
		31	15	32	85	32	58

Statement of the fall of Rain at Bombay, in July, for the last 23 years.

Years.	Ins.	cts.	Years.	Ins.	cts.
1817	23	67	1828	52	75
1818	17	79	1829	19	78
1819	38	66	1830	32	46
1820	28	37	1831	27	31
1821	20	63	1832	48	05
1822	26	59	1833	21	80
1823	15	96	1834	21	83
1824	8	07	1835	4	27
1825	25	17	1836	24	53
1826	26	97	1837	24	39
1827	10	29	1838	8	70
			1839	32	19

Average of the last 23 years	24	35
Mean of Bombay for May	7	55
Ditto of Bombay and Colaba for June	11	28
Ditto of ditto for July	32	19
Grand Total	51	02

Times August 3.

HIGH WATER TABLE 6th August, 1839.

	Morn.	Ev
Tuesday	8 28	9 7
Wednesday	9 8	9 48
Thursday	10 14	10 40
Friday	11 4	11 27

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 2d Ensign E. Grant, Infantry.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 4th Capt C Richards, 8th Regt N. I. to Neemuch.

Do. 5th Bt. Capt. J. B. M. Gillanders, 26th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 4th French Barque Vrai Francais, A. De Gaye, Master, from Bourbon, 15th July.

Passengers.—2 Natives of India.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 2d Barque Hector, John Johnson, Master, to Columbo.

Do. 4th Barque Swallow, R. McAllerton, Master to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. His Highness the Immaum of Muscats, Brig Naisairee, Mahomed bin Ebrom, Naiquedah to Zanzibar.

Passengers.—Mr. Anglo, Mr. Cross, 1 European.

IN HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	16th Sept.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux	
Johnstone	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	10th Augt.
Wm Harris	Remington & Co.	London	10th do.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co	Ditto.	15th Augt.
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras	
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee	Zanzibar	
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	with dispatch
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
John Denniston	Grey & Co.	Calcutta	
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton	AgaMahomed Rahim Esq		
Ossmaney	Ditto	ditto	
Lady Grant	KhemchundMotichund.		
Fattay Rahimon	Hajee Jaikudya		
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	London	15th Augt.
Glenelg.	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	in all Augt.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Fawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat	
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " " Indus.
" " " " Berenice.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinston.
" " " Surveying Tender Curdiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Taptee.
" " " Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jenne, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer Fazerabany, Narsew, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Helen, Ruby Hydrooze, Ardaseer, Regia, Soobrow, Hydroose and Coil, Newall.

Arab—Ship Tauze.

American—Barque A. Gracie.

French.—Barque Vria Francais.

EXPECTED.

Vessels	Agents	From	To Sail
H. Compy. Steamers Cleopatra	Supt. India Navy	London	1st August
Colombo	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	10th March
* Childe Harold.	Foster & Co.	do.	29th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co	Crk & Cape	10th April
* Herculean	Do.	Liverpool	20th May
* Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	do	8th June
* Kingston	W. N. & Co.	do.	13th April
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	27th April
* Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	18th May
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	in Feb
* Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	30th April
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust	
Severn	Do.	Calcutta	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Do.	1st Jan
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	early in July
George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	24 June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	30th do
Herald	Ritchee S. & Co.	do.	do..do
* Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	do.	8th June.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	in all Augst.
Berkshire		do.	In August.
Owen Glendower		do	25th May.
Niagra		Shields.	31 do.
* Salsett		do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do	20th do.
Grace	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
* Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do	4th June.
* Hero	W. A. & Co	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar		London	5th July.
Progre	Skinner & Co.	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget		London	1st August.
General Palmier		do.	1st July.
Peacock		do.	10th August.
* Annie		do. & Suez.	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam and Drongan.
" *Salam*—American Brig Waverly.
" *Moulmein*—Lord Castlereigh.

* *Have sailed.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

THE AGRA JOURNAL.—July 20.

Present position of India.—Recent accounts from the Eastward indicate, that a rupture with the Burmese cannot much longer be stayed off: that the insolent bearing which has so long characterised the officials in that quarter, and which our diplomatists have attempted to explain away, by attributing it to their ignorance and natural rudeness, has only been exhibited in strict accordance with the instructions communicated to them by Tharawaddee and his council. In this dilemma we find ourselves, spite of repeated and daily warnings; and now that we must set about recovering our position in that quarter, we are feeling the emptiness and hollowness of all our proceedings in Scinde, Cabul, Rajpootana and the Punjaub. We are on the verge of a crisis—no time can now be lost; and though the Indian Government have fully vindicated the necessity for operations on the North West Frontier, still they have now to prove that the measures they planned, (if such a term can be used) and have been carrying out, were the best calculated to secure the end aimed at.

Our opinion from the first has been opposed to the policy of setting up Shah Soojah, who ought never to have been moved from the insignificance into which he had crept—but kept as the point on which negotiation might be turned, in case of finding that Kamran, or any really capable ruler could not be procured who might do the King, without the British Government doing the Treasurer.

Our rulers,, or those who lead in our councils, seem to have rigidly excluded from their cogitations, the possibility that an exhausted dissolute debauchee of sixty years might die—on such a contingency no calculation was made—it was sedulously shut out from the deliberation of the last-my-time administration. Unhappily for them, and for the country in general, Runjeet Singh has died; the dismemberment of the tripartite Treaty has happened; and we have, what has been elsewhere facetiously termed, the execution of all the bad features, without any of the good, as our share. We have now to preserve the integrity of the Punjaub territory as acquired by Runjeet Singh, without the advantage of our ancient, dear, and hospitable ally to look after his people, or to quick their movements in our support.

The retiring of the Sikh troops from Colonel Wade will, we hope and trust, be seized upon as a sufficient infraction of the existing Treaty, to open the whole question for reconsideration, with a view to secure to Kurruck Singh his *lawful* throne and proper possession. Peshawur will be wanted by Shah Soojah; he however, at all events, has no claim to it, for he fairly, freely, though dishonourably and ignominously, consented to its dismemberment; and if he make a requisition for it, we would counsel his being set aside altogether, with a large jagheer and stipend—and a King more suited and more able to rule Affghanistan, one who might be propular in the affections not in the hatred of the people, placed upon the throne.

Our troops will be required in every direction: Nepaul will not come to an open rupture; but it will not the less require constant watching, to be kept in awe by an available force, ready to inflict immediate punishment, on the first shew of misbehaviour or duplicity. The Burmese war must be managed by Madras—Bengal cannot undertake it; and in the hands of Sir Jasper Nicols it will not be badly done. Rajpootana must be subjugated—we use the term advisedly; for the whole States are no more under British authority, than the now able and vigilant Agent is able to exert through the influence of his character and known decision. Love, duty, obedience—where are they? The affairs of these States will be settled in the next cold season, and perhaps by the troops at Nusseerabad & Neemutch alone; their attendant expenses too, will probably be recovered from the coffers of Maun Singh, or those of the Naths, so that the Joudhpore may be a repaying business—a singular contrast we guess, in these days of waste. Hydrabad in Scinde must be occupied, and the Ameers levelled to the rank of pensioners or stipendiaries. The folly of not clearing them off, as the Bombay Army marched up, is now obvious; though it ought never to have been overlooked. To accomplish this, Sir John Keane should be sent back with his Bombay troops, and the Cabul Army placed under other command. The loss of Sir Henry Fane at this juncture, will be more felt than ever. With all his infirmities (and who is without some?) Sir Henry was a soldier, in every sense of the word; he would depart from the only safe and tried principle, so rigidly laid down by his great pattern, "feed your troops, and they will conquer." This was considered absurd niceness and fastidiousness; but the results of the expedition fully and painfully warrant the wisdom, justice, and project of Sir H. Fane's decision.

Our remarks have extended to a greater length than we had intended—but the subject is no less a one than the fate of our Indian possessions. That we shall ultimately gain the paramount ascendancy we do not fear; but the intermediate stage is one of infinitely deep interest, and calls for discussion and reflection amongst all classes.

Army of the Indus.—We last week stated, on the authority of a *Supplement* to the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Army had marched from Candahar, in three detachments, on the 15th, 16th and 17th June; and the *Delhi Gazette* received yesterday, perseveres in this statement. We have ourselves received a letter direct from Candahar, which left it on the 18th Ultimo, stating that the Army *had not marched up to that date, and that the Order directing the march of the Force, was countermanded.* The Army was therefore stationary. It is not improbable that rumours of the Persian Force approaching Herat had reached Head-Quarters, and caused a change of measures; part of the Troops will most likely soon move in that direction. The Mission to Kamran Shah had not taken its departure; and it was strongly rumoured in Camp, that Dost Mahomed had given into the terms proposed by our Government. Lieutenant Simpson had laid out more than five lacs of rupees for grain at Candahar—a fine windfall for the citizens; the Troops were on full allowance of provisions. A Candaharian had been blown from a gun, for an attempt to murder one of the bunneahs of the Force. The following extract is from a letter dated the 12th June:—

"The natives are very dirty and lazy; when digging, two work at the spade—one puts it into the ground, and another pulls it out by a rope tied round the handle at the top of the blade. We are surrounded by hills which are perfectly bare, even of a blade of grass. In fact, the whole country from Dadur to this, has been but a succession of hills and valleys; and from hence to Herat, and also to Cabul, the natives say, it is just the same. We may certainly place the Shah in possession of the country; but, I am mistaken, If it will not require a strong force, when we have done so, too keep him here; he is not popular with the natives—and his situation would be very precarious, were it not for the troops by which he is surrounded. The country is a wretched one, divided and torn to pices by factions. There are number of petty Sirdars, commanding from one to five thousand men, who are ever dissatisfied and restless. One of these, Hadji Dost Mahomed, paid a visit to Sir John, a few days since. He reigns on the Herat road. I hear he is a fine looking intelligent man, and spoke on the politics of Europe quite familiarly. We expect our share of annoyance as soon as we turn our backs on Candahar. Dost Mahomed, some think, will turn out and fight us; others, that he will do what is a great deal worse—set all the country to rob and annoy us as we go on. The "Mission of Friendship" to Herat, is not yet gone: I hear it is in consequence of Kamran having sent in a Mission to us. The crops are now all in. This valley appears very fertile, and might be cultivated to a greater extent than it is, being well watered by small streams in every direction. Here are many villages around us, but they are mostly in ruins or deserted. On the 2nd Instant my camels were stolen. I would have gone after them, and have no doubt but I should have recovered them, could I have got the guard in time. Dr. Guthrie has lost seven, and his surwar was badly wounded. The nights are so cool that I always cover myself with a quilt."

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—July 15.

There is a very old and a very homely adage, which says, that "It never rains but it pours;" and although the truth therein contained, has been reiterated, time after time, by poets and philosophers, of every nation, in language perhaps more elegant, and in metaphors perhaps more fanciful, we have a prejudice in favour of the old proverb, and doubt whether poet or philosopher could have put the fact in more forcible or more memorable language. "It never rains but it pours;" and if we needed any very strong exemplification of this truth, we have at this time, though in the rainy season, to refer not to the weather, but to the vast influx of intelligence from all quarters, which has inundated us during the by-gone week. We had scarcely time to digest the news brought by one Europe Mail, before another came streaming upon us, whilst at the same time we were receiving letters from Candahar, which a week before would have been quite God sends. However, we have by this time presented our readers, at least with a general outline of the intelligence brought us by the overland Mail, and therefore, we lose no time in laying before them the news, which during the last few days, we have received from the seat of War.

By a letter dated June 4th, we *learn, that the statement* contained in a late despatch from Herat, to the effect, that an army of 40,000 Persians was on the march from Teheran to that place, has been confirmed by intelligence, to a similar effect, received from the Gulph. What Sir John Keane purposes to do, in the event of these reports being correct, seems at present a matter of doubt. The army encamped at Candahar does not consist of more than 10,000 strong, including the Shah's troops. At the late review 6,700 mustered, but to these we must add the contingent. of which our correspondent writes, there were 13 or 1400 in camp, at the beginning of June, and 1200 expected in a-day or two. The Commissariat, at that time, had supplies for a month, at half rations, and it was intended at first that the Army should have marched to Caubul with these supplies; but subsequently, it was determined that nothing under six week's supply, at full rations, would suffice for the expedition. "The plan notified," writes our correspondent, "in G. O. a few days ago, was as follows. The Bengal and Bombay columns to be held in readiness to march. Candahar to be garrisoned by a troop of H. A.—a Regiment of Bengal N. I.—a Regiment of Horse, and one of Foot belonging to the Shah's Force. The troop of H. A. being Capt. Timming's, the Bengal Regiment, being the 48th N. I., and the Shah's Regiments being Captain Anderson's Horse and Macan's, which two latter march in to-morrow, the former having come in from Shikarpore and the latter from Kela Abdoolla. Captain Anderson (Artillery) has been ordered on from Quettah, with one troop, to relieve Captain Timmings, he (Captain A.) will accompany some treasure, which has already left Shikarpore, and may be expected here at the end of the month. On being relieved, Captain Timmings will march from Candahar, in company with the 48th N. I.—300 of Anderson's horse and the Treasure, and will join the Army of the Indus. The Regiment of the N. I., which escorts the treasure from Quettah to Candahar, will remain at the latter station in place of the 48th."

Such, it appears, were the last arrangements up to the 4th of June, but how far they may be modified by the proceedings of the Persians, remains yet to be seen. Supposing, however, that the intelligence received from Herat and the Gulph be correct, what will be the plan of operations, most advisable in this conjuncture? Will the General march the Army to Caubul,

either garrisoning Candahar as at present, or strengthening it by a brigade, instead of a Regiment of N. I., thus leaving Herat to its fate, and returning to re-capture it, should it be taken? Or, secondly, will he march the army to Herat first, in which case Candahar must be strongly garrisoned, lest Dost Mahomed should take heart and come down upon it. Should this plan be adopted, the Sikhs might be sent to Caubul, but it is doubtful whether the political authorities would approve of such a measure, on account of the hatred existing between the two nations; and we cannot help thinking, that this plan altogether, would be exceedingly objectionable at this crisis. We could not advance upon Herat with more than 7,000 men at the utmost—we should arrive before a large army with scarce a day's provender in possession, and in a country, which has been sadly impoverished and neglected of late, owing to the inability of the people to cultivate it during its occupation by the Persian forces last year. We are not so deficient in national pride as to think, that our army, small as it is, cannot cope with a Persian enemy, as multitudinous as report has represented it to be; but to engage a numerically superior force, and to collect supplies in the face of that force, are two very different things. Our army in such a situation, would run a fair chance of being starved, for even the inhabitants of Herat can scarcely collect food enough for their support. By this time too, the Punjab is, owing to the rains, impassable, or nearly so, as far as troops are concerned, and when the water subsides, the hills of Caubul will be covered with snow, and the roads blocked up. No reinforcements will be able to march that way for some time. At Herat, moreover, the army will be nearer the Russian outposts than it will be to our own provinces. Astrabad, on the southern bank of the Caspian, is little more, we believe, than 600 miles from Herat; and, without being alarmed at the thought of Russian invasion, we think that it would be very far from prudent to march an army of 7000 men so near to the Russo-Persian frontier, and so far from our own resources and supplies. Indeed, such a movement would be in direct opposition to all the commonest rules of military tactics. Nothing could be less likely to succeed than this plain of operation, unless it be a division of the Army---one portion marching to Herat and the other portion to Caubul. In this case, neither party would be efficient, should any serious opposition be offered to them. We have been given to understand, that sometime since, Mr. McNaghten proposed to Sir John Keane to leave a part of the army behind him, when he advanced; but that the General answered, "unless you can certify that there will be no enemy to obstruct my progress, I will take every man with me." Sir John Keane was doubtless in the right; it is no part of wisdom to under rate the power of an enemy and fancied security is often hedged in with danger. But what other course is there open to the Government? Why, in our opinion, a very simple one. The Bombay authorities must long ago have heard of the demonstrations on the part of Persia, if any such demonstrations have been made, and what plan could be safer than to embark troops at Bombay and land them at Bushire. Such a demonstration on our part, would soon send the Persians back again, and we could then pursue our march to Caubul, unmolested on the side of Herat. To carry the war into the enemy's country is, after all the safest line of action.

Such, at least, as far as we are able to judge from the letters of our correspondents, and the little knowledge we possess of the subject ourselves, in the present position of affairs. Time will show, whether the report of the Persian army, now said to be marching on Herat, is, or is not, a highly exaggerated one. We are inclined to believe the former, but really the inhabitants of this part of the world give so great a latitude to the word "army," that the Persian host is, very probably, a Persian rabble with scarce a tithe of disciplined men amongst them.

Our letters contain accounts of the Gherisk affair, which, having already been published from various quarters, we shall not transfer to our columns. "The valley of the Urghundab," writes one of our correspondents, "is decidedly the prettiest place I have seen in this country, the banks of the river being covered with fruit trees; there is too a tolerably broad tract of cultivation on either side of the river. During our stay there, poor Inverarity of the Lancers was murdered—a melancholy event you have doubtless read of. The people who went on the Gherisk give very bad accounts of the country along the road—Grain is very scarce there. We have been obliged to send out supplies to the Garrison for they can procure none. The heat here (Candahar) is intense—110. under canvas. We hope soon that it will improve. Treasure is getting scarce; some has just arrived, but barely enough for one month's consumption, and an equal quantity is expected from Shikarpore. I doubt not, that we shall soon cease to get our pay—or at all events, that we shall get it irregularly." This is a bad look out indeed—no beer, no *tullaub*, and a thermometer at 110.

The Shiping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Marquis Camden*, Reade, from London 9th March, and Madras 10th July.

The *Water Witch* got safe out to sea on the morning of the 15th instant. She left Calcutta at 2 P. M. of the 13th (Saturday), got to Fultah that night, passed Kedgeree the next day at 1 P. M, and the outer Floating Light at 2 A. M. of the 15th. *July* 18.

The *Enterprize* kept towing till 10 A. M., when the wind being fair and fresh she cast off at the request of Captain Reynolds of the *Water Witch*, but kept company till 4 P. M., with difficulty, when being about 60 or 70 miles S. S. W. of the Floating Light, she parted company, the weather being fine, the wind from West to W. N. W., a fresh breeze, so that it would be no unreasonable calculation to suppose the *Witch* passed Madras yesterday evening. The *Enterprize* had very bad weather after she returned to the Sand Heads, but as before she left the *Water Witch* the weather was hourly becoming fine, it is very likely she may have escaped all that the Steamer encountered.—*Ibid.*

The wind was Westerly and even N. W. at times, after the Steamer parted company with the *Witch*.

We understand that Captain Denny, late of the *Seringapatam*, is coming out in command of the new ship *Vernon*, of 100 tons., fitted with a 30 horse engine, to assist her in calms: the cuddy having been transferred to the stern or great cabin below. She was to leave England in September, touching at the Cape, and expects to make the passage in seven weeks! This is a novel and interesting experiment, and we hope it may succeed.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.---July 18.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Englishman.*)

(3)

India Board, 6th April, 1839.

To T. A. Curtis, Esq.

Sir,---Having communicated to the Court of Directors your letter to me of the 28th ultimo. I have the pleasure to transmit to you a copy of the reply I have received from the chairman and deputy chairman.

I am, &c.

John Hobhouse.

(4)

East India House, April, 1839.

Sir,---We have had the honor to receive and lay before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 28th ultimo, relative to your communications with Mr. Curtis, the chairman of the committee for promoting the extension of Steam Navigation with India.

2d. The Court observe that the first question proposed by you to Mr. Curtis respects the communication between this country and Alexandria, the existing arrangements for which were framed by, and are under the management of H. M's Government, without any participation therein by the East India Company.

3rd. The Court trust however that they may be permitted to remark that it is almost without exception on this side of Alexandria that the delay attending the transmission of the mails between India and England has arisen. Whether this delay, which is much to be deprecated, and which has occasionally been ascribed to a pending contract between the Post Master General and a private company, would be effectually obviated by a contract with another private company, not yet formed, seems to be very doubtful; as, even supposing the company to perform to the letter all its engagement, the route via Marseilles, would, in all probability, be quicker than that via Gibraltar, whatever might be the size and power of the vessels employed; and the court are impressed with a conviction that any arrangement for the transmission of despatches and letters, which left another and more expeditious route open, would fail of giving satisfaction either to the public or the Government.

4. With respect to the communication between Egypt and India, the Court, however anxious to be relieved from the business of conveying the mails, could not entertain any proposal for transferring it to a private association, and making it an annual payment, with a pledge of its continuance for a term of years, unless the East India Company were released by a competent authority from all responsibility to the public for the due and regular performance of that duty, and a sufficient guarantee were given which would enable the East India Company, after the transfer had been made, to acquit themselves of their responsibility, in case of failure by the association. An indispensible preliminary, therefore, to the court's acquiescence in any such proposal as that of Mr. Curtis would be an act of the Legislature recognizing the new association as the only body to be employed in and reponsible for, the regular transmission of the public mails.

5. In reference to your question to Mr. Curtis 'Whether the new company would forego the Bombay Line,' from which the Court presume that you contemplate the continuance of the Bombay Line by the East India Company simultaneously with the operations of the new Association in other parts, the Court request us to state that they could not consent to make any pecuniary grant in aid of the expence of a steam communication with India without being relieved from the charge which the East India Company now incurs on that account.

6th. In the event of your deeming it to be desirable to communicate further with Mr. Curtis upon this subject, the Court would suggest as an important inquiry, ---what course the proposed Company would adopt, if during the term of their contract, political circumstances should arise to preclude the passage of the Mails throughout Egypt.

We have, &c,

James Law Lushington.

R. Jenkins.

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(5)

8, *Token House Yard, April* 13 1839.

To the Right Hon'ble, Sir John Cam Hobhouse Bt.

President of the India Board

Sir,---I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, transmitting me a copy of the reply which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company had addressed to you in respect to my letter of the 25th ultimo.

This communication embraces five particular points to which I take leave to reply.

1st. The delays and irregularities which occur between Alexandria and England in contradistinction to the regularity with which the Communication has been maintained between India and Egypt.

2d. The greater despatch may be looked for in transmitting the mails from Alexandria by way of Marseilles instead of the Sea route.

3d. The acquittal of the East India Company of their responsibility in respect of the due and regular performance of the duty of transmitting the Mails to and from India and Egypt.

4th. The abandonment of the Bombay line by the East India Company.

5th. The alternative contemplated by the proposed Campany for carrying out the comprehensive plan, in case of any interruption to the Red Sea route from political causes.

I take leave in adverting to the first point to remark that the fact does not appear to correspond altogether with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's Letter. The June and July Mails from Bombay arrived both at the same time, the latter having had half its contents plundered by the Arabs in crossing the desert from the Persian Gulph; and again the August and September Mails arrived at the same time from Bombay by the Red Sea route, the *Semiramis* Steamer having been obliged to put back with the August Mail, being unequal to contend against the Monsoon. The three Mails of the 1st August and 2d and 30th September 1837, from England to India, were sent from Suez all together, in consequence of the detention of the two former from an accident to the machinery of the *Bernice* on her voyage from Bombay to Suez. I have thus clearly shewn that the delay attending the transmission of the mails is not 'almost without exception on this side of Alexandria;' although I am quite willing to admit that the delays which do exist in that part of the arrangement are both frequent and vexations; and, as it is admitted on all hands that the Steamers at present in use, as well as those building for the East India Company, are quite unequal to contend against the S. W. Monsoon, it follows that there is no chance of that corporation responding to the calls and just claims of the people both of England and India for a regular periodical transmission of the Mails. I beg also here to remark that the Letter of the Chairman and Deputy chairman refers solely to 'despatches and Letters;' whereas I venture humbly to suggest that, viewing the vast extent and importance of the interests involved in the possession of the Indian empire, there is as great a duty to be performed in affording the facilities of passage to and from that empire to persons as to Letters and despatches; which facilities must be for ever closed against the public if the present arrangements are permitted to continue.

The 2d point of the Chairmain and Deputy Chairman's Letter assumes that the transmission of Letters by way of Marseilles will in all probability be quicker than that by the Sea route. To this assumption I demur *in toto*. By a return in my possession it appears that in thirteen months consecutively from October 1837, to December 1838, the time occupied in transmitting letters from Alexandria to London via Marseilles was 26, 25, 35, 45, 23, 22, 22, 23, 22, 20, 22, 21 and 21 days, making an average of rather more than 25 days, and the shortest time in which Letters have ever arrived by that route has been 16 days. It is upon record that the '*Orient*' Steamer made the passage from England to Smyrna in 12 days in the worst season of the year, her class not being any thing near what the proposed Company's vessels would be; the assumption therefore that the route via Marseilles would be quicker than that by sea, whatever might be the size and power of the vessel employed, is by no means borne out. The logs of the large *Atlantic* Steamers will shew that an average of 200 miles per day can be maintained in all weathers, thus establishing the proof that, in such a voyage as that between England and Alexandria, the passage in ordinary times may be made in large vessels in 12 days, and on the average in 15 days, or one day less upon the average than the shortest passage ever effected by way of Marseilles, and ten days less than what the experience of 13 months has exhibited in respect to that route. In addition to this I permit myself to recal to your recollection that part of my Letter to you of the 18th February last in which I pointed out that, under the present system, the Mails were on the average detained 5½ days at Alexandria for a French Steamer to carry them to Marseilles; whereas, by the adoption of the plan I have submitted, a Steam boat would always be in readiness to bring away the Mails, despatches, and passengers, the moment they arrived at Alexandria from Suez, which is in fact 5½ days more in favor of my plan.

I scarcely feel myself called upon, or perhaps justified, in adverting to the 3d point in the Chairmain and Deputy Chairman's Letter, because the acquittal of the responsibility undertaken by the East India Company towards the public is entirely a matter between that Corporation and the Government; but I refer to it to express my full expectations that the Legislature will sanction and reconize the Company I shall propose by an act of incorporation, which will embrace and embody all the points which can render it effective to the public service, and bind it to any obligations it may undertake.

On the point of the abandonment by the East India Company of the Bombay line, I have only to refer you to my Letter of the 20th March. With the pecuniary grant I conceive I have nothing to do, as that must remain, as it as present, for adjustment between the Government and the East India Company.

The fifth and last point of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter is in reality the most important of all; and to that I shall reply by refering in the first place to that paragraph in the Report from the Committee of enquiry to the General Meeting held at the London Tavern in February last, in which reference is made to the size of the vessels contemplated, and which indicates their applicability to "other sources' in case of need This indirect allusion in that report to the possible contingency of interruption to the Red Sea route was intended to imply that the vessels might be sent round by the Cape, should such a necessity arise. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman's letter enquires what course the proposed Company would adopt, if, during the term of their contract, political circumstances should arise to preclude the passage of the Mails through Egypt? Might I not answer this question by asking in my turn by which route the East India Company would send their despatches and letters in such an event? My plan only exposes itself to one and that an improbable contingency; but the route by Marseilles and Egypt contains two possible and one probable interruptions—I avoid the latter contingency altogether; and, having as I trust satisfactorily shewn that expedition is more certainly secured by the Sea route, than by way of Marseilles, I again appeal to the patriotism of the Government to cherish a system which will form a constant school for that branch of nautical science, Steam Navigation---which is daily, I may say hourly, increasing in importance, in preference to the adoption of a route, which, whilst it exposes the Government and the British Public to the risk of detention, interruptions, and the possible breach of good faith by opening despatches and letters under vexatious pretexts, also throws into the scale the advantage to the French Government of fostering, improving, and rendering formidable its own means of Steam Navigation at the expence of British enterprise, British industry, and British skill. In the event of any interruption to the route by way of Egypt from political causes, I propose that the Steam vessels of the projected Company should be sent round the Cape; unless the Port of Beyrout and the passage to the Persian Gulph might be made practically available for all purposes. But of course this contingency would require a fresh arrangement with the Government and East India Company, as the expences in both cases, either of Beyrout or the Cape of Good Hope, would be greatly increased. A clause to that effect might be inserted in the contract.

In conclusion I beg to remark upon one expression in the Chairman and Deputy Chairman's Letter; which, though I am sure it was not intended by them to cast a suspicion upon the projectors of the comprehensive plan, has that effect in reading the paragraph. The letter says 'whether this delay, &c. &c. would be effectually obviated by a contract with another private Company not yet formed seems to be very doubtful; as even supposing that Company to perform to the letter all its engagements, &c.' It is true that the Company is not yet formed ostensibly; but the East India company are quite aware, as they have received all the reports upon the subject from me and a copy of my letter to you of the 18th February, that nothing is required but the sanction and support of the Government and the East India Company to bring it into immediate activity. It seems therefore a gratuitous and uncalled for expression of doubt, whether the plan will ever be matured and carried out, when followed by the major doubt, whether the proposed 'Company will perform all its engagements:' a doubt which ought to have no existence, inasmuch as the very basis on which the proposal is made to the Government is that of ample security that the Company will fulfil its engagements to the letter; and I trust the good faith of British Merchants is still to be confided in even, if no other guarantee was offered: but to all the guarantees which the Company can offer in itself is to be superadded the individual interest of almost if not all the persons who will be parties to the Company.

I have &c.,

T. A. Curtis.

(6.)

8, *Token House Yard, April*, 22, 1839.

To the Rt. Hon Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,—As the season is advancing, and it becomes daily more important to know what the decision of the Government and the East India Company may be in respect to the proposals I have had the honour of submitting to you, in regard to carrying the mails, passengers, &c. to and from India, I take the liberty of soliciting as early a reply to my last letter, as is consistent with the necessary consideration of the subject, and remain yours, &c.

T. A. Curtis.

(7.)

India Board, 24th April, 1839.

To T. A. Curtis,

Dear Sir,—I have forwarded your last letter to the Court of Directors, and when I have their answer will transmit to you.

Faithfully your's,

John Hobhouse.

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(13)

8, *Token House Yard, May* 6, 1839.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt. &c.&c.

Sir,—I had the honor of receiving your note of the 24th April in which you stated that as soon as you had received an answer from the East India Company in respect to my last letter of the 13th April, you would have the kindness to transmit it to me. I trust I shall not be considered importunate if I again solicit a reply, as the overland Mail goes away on the 11th instant, when I am most anxious to be able to inform the Steam Committee in Calcutta of the progress I have made in this important question; a question which resolves itself at present into the small compass of whether the Government and East India Company will contribute the sum I have required under the conditions stated in my various letters, if I am prepared with a company entitled to confidence.

I have, &c.

T. A. Curtis.

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(14)

To T. A. Curtis, Esq.

India Board, 6th May 1839.

Dear Sir,---I have only to repeat, what I have told you very frequently before, that the decision for which you ask does not rest with me; and that of course you are at liberty to adopt any measures which you may think advisable for the furtherence of your own projects.

Very faithfully yours,

John Hobhouse.

CALCUTTA COURIER. July 19,

We perceive by a notice from the Bombay Official Gazette, that a Mail was to have been despatched by a sailing vessel from that presidency on the 18th instant, (yesterday):—

It becomes a question whether this sudden resolve of the Bombay Government may not render the despatch of the *Water Witch*, perfectly unavailing. There can be little doubt, but the *Euphrates* will get to Aden first, and whether the steamer will wait for the arrival of the *Water Witch*, we are not---though we certainly *should have been*---informed.

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839. FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Friday, July 19, 1839.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3859 2677 and 1872 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 1019 4593 1114 2587 and 715 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.---July 20.

Legal Rumours.—Our cotemporaries have been so busy of late in giving currency to all manner of rumours respecting rumoured changes at the Bar and in the appointments of the Supreme Court that we may as well state in a few words all that is really *known* on the subject.

There is no reason whatever to suppose that the Advocate General (who we are happy to state was *not* knocked senseless in the Club racket court, though he did get a severe blow) has any idea of going to England next January as reported. The Registrar Mr. Cator will in all probability retire in October next, and it is believed that the present Clerk of the Crown Mr. Minchin will have the refusal of the appointment, but if its emoluments are to be so seriously curtailed as some reports mention, it is very questionable whether it would be worth that Gentleman's acceptance. As to what would be done with the office if so reduced in value as to be refused by Mr. Minchin, or with the Clerkship of the Crown if resigned by Mr. Minchin for the Registrarship, nothing whatever is *known* They as well as all other appointments are entirely in the gift of the Chief Justice for the time being.

The two gentlemen who stand next on the list are Mr. Teed, now holding the offices of Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court and Counsel for paupers averaging together 1000 Rupees a month—and Mr. Fullerton, who however has hitherto entirely relinquished the practice of the profession for the more lucrative duties of Deputy Registrar, Commissioner of the Petty Court, and Sheriff for every alternate year, the two former appointments being worth nearly 1200 Rupees a month, and the latter averaging from 10 to 11,000 Rupees per annum.

Burmah.—The course of events in this quarter, and especially the submission of our Resident to the good will and pleasure—petty insults included—of Tharrawaddie, added to the apparent contentment of the latter with his success in having virtually annulled one of the principal articles in the Treaty of Yandaboo, and to the pacific instructions said to have been received from the Court of Directors, and which were doubtless suggested by the abundant occupation already carved out for us in Affghanistan, all this we say has for months past almost wholly diverted public attention from the Eastern coast, but recent events seem to portend that Tharrawaddie having found that we will bear much, is likely to try whether he cannot induce us to put with a little more

Great Military preparations have for some time been going on at the Capital, where nothing has been heard from morning to night but the sound of Artillery and Musketry—in which departments the Burmese Militaires are said to have attained, by dint of alternate rewards and stripes, a very respectable degree of proficiency—and it seems to have been settled in May that the King's three sons were soon to march from Ava for Rangoon, Bassein, and Toung-naoo each at the head of a considerable Army. As these three places are all comprised within a district which never yet had a more dignified ruler than a simple Woondouk, and as there is no rebellion to be quelled, nor in fact any ostensible reason for the appearance of these scions of Burmese Royalty, and still less for that of their respective armies, some uneasiness is felt at Moulmein respecting the real object of the expedition.

We learn too by H. M. S. *Conway* that the gun boats which were constructed last year at Calcutta expressly with reference to the then apparently imminent rupture with Burmah, and which we hear are admirably adapted for the service for which they were built, have been dispatched to Rangoon (whither, as we understand, the *Conway* is also to repair very shortly) under the command of Captain McKennie, brother of our late active Deputy Master Attendant—an expense which it is plain the Bengal Government would never have incurred had they not believed that there existed a necessity for taking immediate precautions.

It is impossible that this state of things can be suffered to continue. This constant apprehension of uneasiness prevailing throughout our Eastern territories, this continual menacing attitude on the part of the Burmese, added to the many injuries committed by them on our settlers, and their open and avowed disregard of treaties, cannot but be productive of serious injury not only to the future interests of our settlements in that quarter, but to our general reputation throughout Asia. The Affghan expedition will, there is every reason to suppose, have fully accomplished it's object before next October, and we trust that the Supreme Government when forced from their anxiety respecting North Western Affairs will not permit another cold season to pass away without exacting from Tharrawaddie full reparation of the past and ample guarantees for the future.

Our gun boats and steamers added to our now accurate knowledge of the country and climate would enable a competent force to terminate the war in a campaign of a few months, while if proper use is made of the medical experience gained during the last war at such a fearful cost of life and money, and a proper supply of fresh provisions be kept up, there seems to be no reason to apprehend any serious addition from sickness to the casualties which the enemy may occasion, and which during the last war were not only numerically inconsiderable, but perfectly trivial when contrasted with the frightful mortality occasioned by want of proper food and of medicine, and by ignorance of these seasons and the want of proper protection from the effects of the climate.

We trust that in the event of a Burmese War due attention will be paid to the important document in Dr. Rogers' Madras Medical Journal for April, which the learned and indefatigable author has extracted from the records of the Medical Board.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---July, 26.

Nauticals.---The French Corvette *La Dordogne*, is a very handsome looking Vessel, having extreme length, and very taunt Masts. It is observed that she has no Main deck awnings spread to keep the sun off the Men as the English Man of War have; probably owing to some repairs now in progress on Board, she mounts 12 Guns on a side upon her lower Deck, and no doubt has 4 more upon the Main Deck, making her equal to an English 28 Gun Ship or small frigate.

Kamptee.---A correspondent writes from Kamptee that the present Monsoon has been more than usually severe, that during the last week, heavy rain had never ceased falling, that the Kanaan was bank full and all the Nullahs overflowing.

The Neilgherries.---A correspondent at the Neilgherries gives a very favourable account of the experimental brewery lately established there by Mr Davis, who is we believe also Proprietor of the Hotel at Ootacamund. Mr. Davis' beer is we learn highly spoken of, and we understand that specimens both in wood and bottle are likely soon to reach Madras. We wish this enterprising speculator all possible success, and hope that he will receive that support both from the Government and individuals, which can alone enable him in the outset to carry on an undertaking of a magnitude demanding considerable capital. Barley is we believe grown in abundance at the Neilgherries, but Hops are alone procurable from Europe or Australia, and in either case at a heavy expence, besides which the necessary utensils of a brewery must form a heavy item at starting.

Assistant Surgeon Allardyce.---We announce with regret the decease of Alexander Aliardyce, Esq. of the Medical Service of this Presidency, a gentlemen of most amiable character and superior attainments.

Do. 25, Ship *Malcolm*, W. Bell, from London 2d April.

Passengers for Madras—Mrs. Neill; Captain J. G. Neill, M. E. R., Dr. Fraser, H. M. 57th Foot, G. R. Pender, Esq., Cadet---*For Calcutta*: Mrs. Innes; Misses Grey, M. Grey, Hodgson and E. Abbott; Major J. Croft, 34th B. N. I., Captain Innes, 15th B. N. I., Alfred Turner, Esq., Ed. Creaton, Esq., W. Pringle, Esq. M. D.; Messrs. W. Alexander, B. C., A. N. Cole, W. Fullerton, Chas. Roberts, Frad. Lloyd, Alfred Wrench, H. C., Row, and Richardson, Cadets---Detachments of Sappers and Miners for Madras and Bengal.---*July* 27.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1839.

Arrival.—4 Aug. *Vrai Francais* A de Gage Master from Bourbon 15th July, Passengers 2 Indians.

We have been requested to intimate, for the information of the Subscribers, that the service of Plate voted to Mr. Wedderburn by his European and Native friends, on his departure from Bombay, was on its completion presented to that Gentleman at Edinburgh, on the 28th of March last.

Our friends at Calcutta will be disappointed to find that their letters intended for the *Zenobia* arrived here too late. The Calcutta mails of the 17, 18 and 19th all came in together on Saturday last at 2 o'clock, two days after the despatch of the Steamer, and we do not wonder that such should have been the result, when it is known that 12 days only were allowed for the Passage at this Season. Surely this was as bold a calculation, as it has proved unfortunate.

The Calcutta Journals have now published the correspondence, between Mr. Curtis and the Court of Directors and Board of Controul, on the proposed extension of Steam Communication with India. We have read this correspondence attentively, and though disposed to allow the greatest credit to Mr. Curtis for the uncommon zeal and perseverance he has shewn in the cause, we think no man can avoid coming to the conclusion that the Court of Directors do not wish, and have no intention, to support Mr C's Plan. We think the letter No 4. conclusive on that point, and that the correspondence of both Boards shews a pettish anxiety to be quit of the subject. Such also appears to be the opinion entertained in London, according to the *Harkaru's* correspondent. Nevertheless we see that our Calcutta cotemporaries still entertain sanguine hopes, that Public opinion will carry, what all Mr. Curtis's weight and influence have failed to do. We should doubt if this is much to be depended upon. Public opinion is a powerful engine in many cases, where the middle classes and the masses bring all their strength to bear upon the Government, but the term is hardly applicable to any Indian question, so little are they understood and so little interest do they excite among the People generally. In the case before us public opinion could at best be considered but as a sort of will o' the wisp, which it would be very unsafe to take for a guide. We put it to our cotemporaries at Calcutta and Madras whether from the hour Mr. Curtis first addressed himself to the Court of Directors, there has not been a feeling displayed, hostile is perhaps too strong a term, but unfriendly evasive and discouraging, and whether matters do not remain now exactly as they were then, while the Court of Directors has in the interim been adding largely to the number of their steamers and evincing any thing but a disposition to depart from the present system. On the other hand it appears that Mr. Curtis' Company is not yet formed and that it can only be formed by the government and Company concurring to give it their support, to the extent of £100,000 annually, which support the Court of Directors at least, has as yet evinced no disposition to accord.

In these circumstances, would it not be adviseable to hang no longer upon the Authorities at home, but to proceed and make the most of the funds that have been subscribed in India, by forming a Company to navigate by Steam between Calcutta and Aden, which in fact is the only part of the route that the present system does not sufficiently provide for, so far as regards the other side of India, or if the funds should be insufficient for such an undertaking, requiring as it would Boats of great power might it not be worth while to establish Boats to run between this and Calcutta, touching at Ceylon and Madras, which would obviate a great many of the inconveniences at present experienced, and might be carried on in much less expensive Boats? We throw out these suggestions in the most friendly spirit, fully persuaded that no dependence ought to be placed on any support from the authorities at Home, and alive to the great inconvenience and delays to which those on the other side of India are subjected under the present system.

It will be seen, from a short Debate in the Chamber of Deputies, that a sum of 10 millions of Francs has been granted to Ministers, for the purpose of encreasing the strength of the French Fleet in the Levant, from which it may be inferred that the French Government regards, with no small alarm, the present position of affairs in Syria.

The Delhi and Agra Papers have reached us to the 24th and 25th ultimo, the former supplying news from the Army to the 21st June. The Convoy of grain, amounting to 3000 Camels, under Surwar Khan Lohanee, who had also with him some European supplies, had reached within two days march of Candahar, and if it arrived on the 22d, there was a general order that the first Division of the Army should march on the 23d, and the Schah and the remainder of the Force on the 24th and 25th. The road to Cabool is said to be so open and free that one Brigade of Infantry would be quite sufficient to escort the Schah there, but of this, of course, Sir John Keane is the best judge and he will no doubt act up to his own opinion on the subject. Not the smallest doubt was entertained that Dost Mahomed would accept the terms offered to him, and every thing indicated

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that matters were proceeding, both at Cabool and Herat, as favourably for us as could be desired. A Topshee Bashee (or officer of Artillery) accompanied by one of Kamran's sons had arrived to accompany Major Todd to Herat, whose party was to leave in a few days. The large convoy of stores, consisting of 4520 Camels, had not yet reached Quetta, at 27 June. It had been obliged to halt at Dadur in consequence of the exhausted state of both men and Camels, and as the Bolan Pass was still before it, the most difficult part certainly of the journey, it was feared that but a ragged account would be obtained of it, by the time at reached Candahar. The Army was to be put on full rations, from the date of their breaking ground for Cabool. The report of the Persians having marched from Teheran to the Eastward is totally without foundation.

The news from the Punjaub is favourable. Colonel Wade kept his position and if needful would be assisted by Gen. Ventura, and there was no indication as yet, on the part of the People, of any desire to dispute the authority of Kurruk Sing. A report was in circulation that Shere Sing had been shot, but no credit was attached to it.

A Deputation consisting of Mr. Clerk and Capt. Osborne, Military Secretary to the Governor General, *is to proceed to Lahore to congratulate Kurruck Sing on his accession to the Throne of the Punjaub. It is expected that this public desplay* of good will and support on the part of the Indian Government will have a good effect in confirming his Power, and keeping down the disaffected, who will at once see that any attempt to disturb the Power of Kurruck Sing would be put down with a strong Arm. This intelligence we derive from Greenways Agra Journal of the 27th, received yesterday.

It is gratifying to see from the following Report that the prospects of the season are so cheering. We wish the same plan were fallen upon, at the other Presidencies, of giving to the Press periodical Reports, that the state of the weather, all over the country, might be more generally known.

WEATHER.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of Ahmedabad writes that a copious fall of rain was experienced, during the week, ending the 29th of last month, and that it was general throughout the Zillah, more than four Inches and a half fell at Ahmedabad during the week reported on.

RUTNAGHERIE.---The report from Rutnagherie embraces the week between the 16th and 22nd of last month, during which period the rain was abundant, and the weather most favorable in every part of that Collectorate, transplantation was not yet finished, at the date of the report, but was nearly completed.

POONA.---The last account from Poona does not represent the state of the weather up to so late a date as could be desired, being only brought up to the 15th of last month, but at that date the aspect of things was very favorable, as regarded the prospects of the season. Cholera, however, it is to be regretted was rather prevalent at the time in the Khair Purgunnah.

NUGGUR.---The Collector of Nuggur in a report dated the 30th ultimo, stated that the weather continued generally very favorable, both in the principal and Subdivisons of the Zillah, between the 12th and 20th of last month, and that the sowing of the Kurreef Crops during that time was carried on briskly. The Report further adds that the accounts from the Ankola Talook and a few villages of the Sinnur Talooka were not quite so favorable as from other parts of the Collectorate; but the Young Crops were every where looking healthy.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

"The Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived at Woolwich in the *Firebrand* steam-packet, last evening, from the Continent. Their Serene Highnesses left Woolwich in one of the Queen's carriages for town, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past eight o'clock.—Herald.

"Lord Clerendon is about to receive with the hand of Lady Catherine Barham a fortune of between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum, Her ladyship, who is now in her 29th year, was united about five years since to John Barham, Esq., M.P. for Kendal, nephew to the Earl of Thanet, who died three years after, leaving her with an infant child, who inherits the extensive family estates in Pembrokeshire. The noble Earl is in his 39th year, and inherits the entailed estates of his uncle, the late Earl of Clarendon.—Herald.

"The Marquis Wellesley continues at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, in an infirm state of health. His lordship, who has nearly completed his 80th year, has wholly retired from public life.—Herald.

We have to announce the death, at Naples, on 7th May, of Lord Francis M. D. Scott, aged two years and three months, youngest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. The disease of which he died was measles.—(Standard.)

We never remember to have seen so much commotion in Westminster Hall as during the famous two days of the Peel government. Promises of Attorney-Generalships in the Colonies were flying about the Hall like waste paper, and the Tory candidates for Indian Judgeships are said to have stood six deep.—(Observer.)

We quote the following from the *Nouvelliste*:—"The Hereditary Prince of Denmark, the only son of the reigning King, has just embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The Constitution, consequently, excludes him from the Crown; and, as the nearest relations of the King have all made misalliances, it is not known who will be called to the throne after the death of his present Majesty."

We take the following sad tale from the *Wurtzburg Gazette*:—"The son of a banker at Frankfort, of immense wealth, while on a visit at London, married a young, beautiful, and amiable girl, but without any fortune. This was deemed by his family an unpardonable offence, and the young man and his wife were left for 18 months without the slightest means of support. Their distress becoming great the young man determined to take his bride by the hand, and throw himself at the feet of his parents, hoping that her interesting character and their utter destitution would soften his father's heart. The attempt was made only a few days since, but they were repulsed by the obdurate parent, and being totally without means they retired to one of the lowest public-houses in the suburbs of Frankfort. Here, after having for three days suffered the pangs of hunger from their inability to purchase food, they mutually agreed to put an end to their sufferings by death. A quantity of arsenic was procured and taken by both. The poor young woman died in three hours in dreadful agonies, but the fact was discovered while the husband was still alive. Antidotes were administered to him by main force and there are expectations of his recovery, but he is committed to prison to wait the result of criminal proceedings already commenced against him.

A Marseilles journal announces that the Abbé de Lamennais has sailed from that port for Greece.

"The *Gazette* of this evening announces the appointment of J. Whithead, Esq. to be her Majesty's Consul at Archangel, and J. Rendall, Esq., to be Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands.---Sun.

A letter from Algiers of the 17th inst., quoted by the *Constitutionel*, states that a conspira y to massacre the French has been discovered at Constantine, and that the leaders of it have been arrested.

We quote the following from the *Maltese Portfolio* of the 11th inst.:—"Immediately after the arrival of the French packet *Lycurgue*, Admiral Stopford made signal for the English brig the *Jaseur* to prepare for sailing, and on the 8th she got under weigh, with letters for Commodore Parker at Corfu. It is said that these instructions direct the Commodore, instead of coming to Malta as had been settled, to proceed with the *Rodney*, *Talavera*, and *Bellerophon*, of the line, and the *Castor* frigate to the Levant, where they will be joined by the Admiral and the rest of the squadron, as soon as the London packet by Gibralter arrives, and which is expected on the 15th inst."

Admiral Lalande, as we learn from Smyrna, under date of 9th inst., left Ourlac for Athens on the 6th, after having shifted his flag to the *Jena*) just arrived from Toulon) accompanied by the *Hercule* and *Triton*. He was to return to Smyrna at the end of the month, and was to be joined there by the *Jupiter* of the line.

We find the following from London, of the 10th inst., in the *Augsburg Gazette*, with the double cross affixed to it:—"The Sultan is inclined to acknowledge the independence of Mehemet Ali, and to cede to him the hereditary title of King, under the guarantee of the European powers. The Sultan stipulates, however, that in this case every thing shall be replaced on the same basis as previous to the peace of Kintaia, and that the Pacha shall confine his new kingdom within the boundaries it had before the campaign which was so disastrous to the Porte. His Highness entertains no doubt that Mehemet Ali will consent to this arrangement, and he is convinced that the foreign powers will use their influence with the Pacha to induce him to accept it. Overtures to this effect have been made to our Cabinet, and it remains to be seen what part our government will take, and what other Cabinets will think of this proposition. If it be reflected that Mehemet Ali, on acceding to it, will be obliged to give up Syria, Mesopotamia, and the province of Odaua, it will difficult to suppose that he will agree to such terms."

"There is a rumour in the profession that Mr Justice Littledale intends, on account of advanced age, to retire from the Court of Queen's Bench, of which he has been one of the judges for upwards of 15 years.---Herald,

Much consternation prevails in one of the highest families in one country Mayo, the head of which is told that his estates are held without any title, and Mr. C. will come in for £30,000 a year. Legal proceedings are about to commence.---Limerick Chronicle.

Let the people of England ponder well the following case; it is the last, the freshest, instant of cruelty and oppression practised upon the unhappy peasantry in Ireland:---On Saturday, the 11th of May, the Subsheriff of the country of Carlow proceeded to the lands of Tynriland, the estate of Lord Beresford, to execute an *habere* at the suit of that noble personage. About twenty families, comprising upwards of one hundred and fifty individuals, were put out of their habitations, and possession handed over to his lordship's agent, who, with his assistants, instantly proce ded to demolish the cabins, of which he left not one standing. The hapless inmates were turned adrift to find a shelter where they might. Amongst the number was a women "fourscore and upwards," who had been born on the land. She was so ill as to be unable to move, and implored the servant of her natural protector, my Lord Beresford, for permission to remain under her ancient rooftree for one week longer; but it might not be; possession was peremptorily demanded, and the Sheriff being obliged to comply, the poor old creature was accordingly lifted out of her bed, and deposited in a dry ditch beside the road, where, if the keen cold wind have not already placed her beyond the reach of human tyranny, she probably still remains. The tenants thus dispossessed had occupied about 200 acres of land, of which they had paid up the rent in full. They formed a very peaceable and industrious community, and only wanted a kind and considerate landlord to render them as prosperous as they were well conducted; but they were Catholics, and had perhaps opposed Mr. Bruen at the elections. Out, therefore, they must go, to make room for Protestant and Tory tenants, to whom their farms have been allotted. And now, is it not strange that, while scenes like this are enacted every month, and in all parts of the island, the local government should be able to dispense with so large a proportion of its armed force? If such things were done in Lancashire, we do not ask what the people there would *think*, nor are we at a loss to conjecture what they would *do*. It is well, however, just now, for the safety of the state, that the Irish peasant has been brought up in a school of patience and resignation. The proceeding which we have thus described was began and ended without the intervention of a single soldier or policeman. The Sheriff was attended by one bailiff, and the work of devastation was performed by the agent of Lord Beresford and his satellites. Just let those "Gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," represent to themselves a hundred and fifty shivering and houseless wretches looking on while some half dozen *drivers*, under the command of an agent, were demolishing the roofs under which they were all born, and some of them had grown from youth to age; and then fancy them turning away to *look for a ditch*, to shelter them from the piercing north wind that blew upon that day! Yet we are told that neither life nor property is secure in that country! Would it be any wonder if that were true! Of course Lord Roden will take no pains to bring this case before his court of *Star Chamber*. That would not by any means answer *his purpose*, and it might be *personal* to more than one of his noble assessors.—Chronicle.

NO WATER FOR THE WATERLOO-MAN..

We seriously advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to tax all the pumps throughout the kingdom; the teatotallers, being all devoted patriots, would most willingly agree to it. An attempt has been made to induce the Duke of Wellington to become President of the Society; we subjoin his Grace's answer to the application made to him; it is characteristic of his vast intelligence:—

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr Parker, and has to acknowledge the receipt of his letter, requesting the Duke to become President of the Ten-total Society.

The Duke conceives that Mr. Parker imagines Water-loo to have been an aqueous game of loo, and that as he was a great winner, he has still a deep interest in it. It is true that the Duke nearly got into hot water on the occasion, but he did contrive to keep his head "*above*" water, and he hopes that he shall always do so. The Duke, it is true, is somewhat out of spirits at present, and his influence may be considered as weak as water; but he lives in expectation of seeing himself elevated—while Lord Melbourne, intoxicated with his greatness, will become a falling Minister, not being able to keep upon his legs.

The Duke assures Mr, Parker, which will afford him much satisfaction, that he has always walked straight through life, and has never gone from one side to the other; but the Duke feels it incumbent on him to stick by his order, and to support the right of getting "drunk as a lord" (peculiar to the peerage) whenever he pleases.

To Mr. Parker. *Satirist.*

HEART.—A forcing-pump in the animal economy, pretty much of the same texture as a fireman's boots. It really is one of the most heterogenous lumps in the Creation. A gardener has given it *auricular*—a bishop has given it *mitral*—a madman has given it *semi lunatic* valves; and none of them a safety one. Phrenology has its skulls; why should not cardiology have its hearts? The heart of Napoleon, contrasted with Fum the Fourth's; Byron's with Bob Southey's; William Shakspeare's with William Macready's and Victoria of England's with Catharine's of Russia. Such an inspection, we repeat, would be most amusing and edifying. We should like very much to know of what stuff consists the hearts of Poor-law Commissioners, and factory Molochs. Most likely it is like the gizzard of an ostrich, that can grind even horseshoes to tonic lozenges.—*Ibid.*

The editor of a Bucks print has had his feelings shockingly lacerated by a hoax practised on the coroner of the county, who received a letter stating that he (the editor) "had committed suicide in the most dreadful manner," and in consequence proceeded to summon a jury to sit on the body of the misguided member of the press who, as was supposed, had been guilty of the horrid act. Such report, as may be conceived, was calculated to give a very sensible shock to his editorial system, and we do not wonder that he should "sing out" very lustily against the author of the cruel deception. People have, ere now, been buried alive, and the idea of sitting on the body of a living editor is hardly less painful to our feelings. Had the thing gone much farther, the inquest might have been recorded in his own paper, and the editor forced in a manner to be accessory to editing an account of his own melancholy death. It is satisfactory to oberve that the editors of other papers in the town took, very warmly the part of their ill-used brother, and denounced the affair as not coming within the rules of fair editorial warfare.—*Ibid.*

Our amiable friend Lord Ellenborough was not, it appears, consulted by Sir Robert Peel, when the wily trickster fancied that he had made "all cock-sure," and we find that his lordship is indulging in seclusion and Sunday schools. His lordship, of course, now reads his Bible attentively, and we dare say that he will put forth an edition of it some day, with his peculiar comments. We particularly direct his attention to the following passage. "Through the abundance of your charity shall your horn be exalted." As such an exaltation must be gratifying to him, his charity will be boundless.—*Ibid.*

It is admitted on all hands that the spirit manifested, on a late occassion by the Queen, in dismissing Peel because he exacted of her the right to nominate the Ladies of her Household, has given a very general *lift* to the petticoats throughout the kingdom.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Merriman has taken the place of Sir James Clarke, in the household of the Duches of Kent.

TIMES.---MAY 24

We were prepared to see, as during the last ten days we have seen, the most virulent abuse of Sir R. Peel and his immediate friends, for having in obedience to their Sovereign's commands, endeavoured to form an administration. This was a heinous offence, and Whig justice very naturally sought to visit it with heavy punishment, for it had struck terror into the hearts of the O'Connell Government. It had shown them on what a precipice they stood, and smitten them as with a glimpse of death. Every energy, therefore, was rallied to prevent the repetition of such an alarm. The Conservatives were vilified with all the epithets that could fix unpopularity upon their name; all kinds of misrule were anticipated from their ambition and arrogance, and the march of improvement was loudly proclaimed to be at a stand. Ireland was to be an especial sufferer from their domination; exclusiveness bigotry, and percaution, were again to brood over the birth-place of patriots and precursers, and blight the benignant influences of an O'Connell and a Normanby. So far the gush of nonsense and falsehood did but resemble the usual current poured forth by disappointed rage. But this was not enough for the occasion; the tide must have a tinge of blood. The ordinary imputations of selfishness and corruption, would not make the odour of the Tory state-men sufficiently noisome in the nostrils of the Irish; it was found expedient to charge them with a design of murder; and not circuitously, or constructively, or as a consequence of their doctrines or policy, but in the shape of a distinct deliberate scheme to take away by violence the life of the young Queen. The reader will be inclined to disbelieve the possibility of such wickedness, unless we proceed to give him the proofs. He shall hear the cry of the O'Connell gang, set up by the ring-leader himself. Among the Dublin newspapers there is one which is recognised as the journal of Mr. O'Connell—an organ of his as well known, and as actively exercised, as the power of the Castle itself. Whenever any fresh mischief is to be done by him, the way is tried in advance by this accomplice, which seems to have taken its name, "The *Pilot*," from the fish that precedes the shark. On Monday, the 15th of this month, the leading article of the *Pilot*, after acquainting its readers that the leaders of the Conservative party were "the nominees of Ernest of Hanover," proceeded to assure them that, had the Queen been so far intimidated as to surrender her household to them "she never could have disengaged her person from the thraldom, *but with her life*; the first moment she ceased to be a slave she *would be made a victim*, and if while she reigned she did not permit Ernest to rule, there would have been found *the convenient pliant doctor and two days' illness, and the fate of the Princess Charlotte*. There is no exaggeration in this. *All* engaged in working the plot may not have deliberately conspired against her life, it is true, but in the nature of things, and from the character of that faction, such must have been inevitably the result." Was this the mere unauthorized effusion of some ferocious garreteer, maddened with extra whisky on the joyful return of the Queen's enemies to the high places of Ireland? On the following Monday, the 20th, Mr. O'Connell addressed a public meeting in Dublin, and plainly declared that the Queen *would not live for six months* after the admission of the Conservatives into power. Intense as must be the disgust with which every Englishman will read this nefarious declaration, the spoken parallel of that enormity which we have quoted from the *Pilot* print,—shocked as will be every human being, entitled to the name, at this fell exhibition of the malefactor, reprieved and let loose at the instant when the rope was about his jaws, and passing from the cold sweat of fear to the fever of revenge—still deeper will be the horror of all civilized men that a public meeting of citizens in the metropolis of one of her Majesty's kingdoms should have tolerated this frightful and sanguinary falsehood. What revolts us is the hideous barbarism of the people, who could allow themselves to be insulted by such language without an instant demonstration of their indignant hatred and horror. Are they stupid enough to believe that a Conservative Ministry could have any object in promoting the opinions ascribed by the agitator to the King of Hanover, or in advancing him to the throne, even were he wicked enough to seek advancement by the means imputed? Or if these Irish auditors of Mr. O'Connell are so besotted as to believe that such wishes exist among the Conservative party, they are also depraved enough to find a feeling in their own hearts which leads them to believe it possible that the civil or medical household of the Queen, or any other class of her English subjects, would concoct, or lend themselves to a conspiracy for shortening her life? Are these savage hearers the constituents for whom the privileges is asked to returning more of the members of the Imperial Parliament? Are these the enlightened Liberals, whose "measuring cast" is to overbear the representatives of Great Britain, and endanger a crown, a people, and a church, and all for the aggrandizement of a Popish priesthood, and the maintenance of a Court cabal? If it be to atrocities like these that the hearts of the Irish Papists respond; if this be the temper that throbs in their veins, then, in the name of humanity we say, long may such barbarians continue aliens to the blood, as they are to the language and to the religion, of Englishmen!—Since the above was written our attention has been directed to a letter dated from Hanover, which appeared in a *Government* morning print of Thursday. [See letter from *Chronicle* in Saturday's *Messenger*.] Have the Ministers been commanded by O'Connell to "follow their leader" even in this iniquity.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—MAY 25.

At two o'clock the President (M. Sauzet) took the chair.

The Chamber was a very numerous one. All the ministers were present.

The MINISTER OF MARINE (Admiral Duperé) appeared at the tribune and said—Gentlemen, the latest intelligence received from the East leads us to suppose that hostilities have commenced upon the frontiers of Syria between the Turkish and Egyptian armies. It is difficult for the government at this moment to form a correct judgement upon the nature and extent of this event, but it is essentially important that France should be enabled to concert measures with her allies for restoring peace if it has been broken, or be prepared to meet those difficulties which may arise from a continuation of the war. It is with this view that I bring forward the present project of law. The object we have in view in asking for a credit of ten millions is, in order to be ready to maintain on all points the rights, honour, and dignity of our national flag. It is probable, and we desire it may be so, that the employment of this sum will not become necessary. At all events, the increase of our naval force will be regulated by events. But the Chamber will, no doubt acknowledge that there are occasions when it is important that no doubt should be entertained of the energy and prudence with which the real interests of France are looked to.

M. DUCHATEL (Minister of the Interior), after alluding to the tumults of the 12th of May, and paying a just tribute of praise to the National Guards for their zeal and courage on that occasion, said---We have had to deplore the loss of several National Guards, a still greater number were wounded, and numbers of women and children have been thus deprived of those upon whose exertions they depended for support. We therefore propose to you to acquit towards those victims of patriotic devotion the debt of public gratitude. Similar measures on similar occasions have been agreed to by the Chamber, and we have no doubt but that you will gladly respond to the intention of the government, and give, by voting these national recompenses, a striking proof of the solicitude and gratitude of the country for those citizens who have devoted themselves to the defence of our institutions.---*Galignani's Messenger May* 27.

THE OUTS.

The following dramatic sketch is given in the *Dublin E. Post*.

Scene The General Post-office---Time, Sunday morning, Eight o'clock.

Serjeant Jackson, entering the passage to the sorting-office in breathless haste, and addressing the clerk in attendance---"I am Sergeant Jackson. I am in the deepest anxiety for letters from England, and have come over myself to anticipate the letter-carrier. Perhaps, Sir, you would have the goodness to ascertain if any letters have arrived for me by this morning's mail"

Clerk: It is unusual, Sir, to deliver letters in this way, but I shall inquire of the President.

[Clerk enters the office, leaving the Sergeant solus]

The Sergeant (soliloquising): "We are at length firm in office, for twenty years at least. My letters yesterday announced the fulfilment of all my hopes, and I am now Attorney General. One Chief will soon retire---another cannot hold out long, and I shall be, perhaps, before six months, Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron."

[The door opens---the Clerk re-appears with six letters]

Clerk: No postage, Sir; all franked

The Sergeant (grasping the letters, breaks the seal of one)---This is from Goulburn; this is the official announcement of my appointment. (Reads.) "Grieved to tell you Sir Robert is out---most unexpected calamity"—The Sergeant, staggering---"Gracious Heaven! Out! Do my senses deceive me? How is this? I cannot, I will not believe it." (Reads.) "The Queen would not allow him to meddle with her women; he insisted on his right, and has destroyed everything. Sorry for you and West and Litton; but we are all out, and do not know where to turn. The infernal Whigs are in again, I fear firmer than ever---In haste, H. GOULBURN.

The Sergeant (stuffing the letters into his pocket, walks out)---Well, after all, Peel is the greatest ass in England. Damn it, why didn't he let the Queen's women alone? We are all ruined. The cup has been dashed from our lips, and the Judges cannot hold out much longer. Worse than all, there will be no stunning these cursed Whigs in the streets to-day and the hail to-morrow.

(Scene---Grafton-street, Half-past Eight A. M.

[Sergeant Jackson hurrying home.]

Chief Justice Doherty, on horseback: Well, Sergeant, I called in Leeson-street, and heard you were gone to the Post-office. What news?

The Sergeant: We're all out!

Chief Justice: What the devil---out!

The Sergeant: Out; Peel quarrelled with the Queen about the women, and the Whigs are in again.

Chief Justice (convulsed with laughter): No such blow-up since Bonaparte's run from Elba. I cannot help laughing. But I am really sorry for you Sergeant. Better if Peel had let the women alone.

Chief Justice rides off, and the Sergeant trudges on his weary way.

MR. O'CONNELL.

The Learned Gentleman arrived in Dublin on Monday, and on Tuesday attended a meeting in Paul's parish, called by advertisement to address the Queen. The Address was moved by Mr. Henry Grattan, M. P., who said, that had the Conservatives got the Queen into their hands, her life would not be safe, and quoted from Aristotle the manner in which the life of Alexander was taken to show how monarchs might be poisoned. Mr. O'Connell spoke as follows:---

He never rose in his life to address a public meeting with so deep a conviction as he then felt of the necessity of combination among all classes. They had arrived at a period when the fate of Ireland for centuries to come might depend upon their conduct at that moment; and they should put arm, and shoulder, to arrest Orange domination in their country. Had Sir Robert Peel come into power they would have had a Lord Lieutenant with the Orange flag waving over him, as it did over the head of the miserable Huddington. The Orange lily was the only flower in all creation that had no scent---it was as ugly to look at as it was bitter to the taste, and as abominable to the smell. The ugly Orange flag they would have had at the cattle, with Haddington, Hardinge, Shaw, and Lefroy in power, and neither property nor life would be secure under their fatal influence. They would select as judges the most consiste nt opponents of the liberties of Ireland; then Heaven help the prisoner in dock. What chance would he have with the Orange judges---the jury Orange, the sheriff Orange, and even the gaoler Orange? Would property be safe for five minutes? Even at present the jury list was managed in some way which we did not like, and he would have a committee formed at once to watch strictly over the formation of the jury list for next November term. If the Orange party came into power what chance would there be of opening the corporation? Did not the *Mail* and the organs of the faction proclaim that the corporation should be exclusively Protestant, that was, exclusively Orange? Had Peel come into power, they should have seen in a (Mr. O'Connell) there with the repeal button upon his breast. With Peel and Wellington in power, the fictitious freemen would be increased to four times their present number. They would have the Orange magistrate loading it over the poor man---so that no honest man could breathe. Let them recollect that Wellington said, in 1828, that Ireland should be conquered! Never. (Cheers.) They conquered him. (Loud cheers.) They made him strike his flag, having, before they obtained their own liberties, secured those of the English Protestant Dissenters. How he wished to be young again; but believed he was young enough to fight the present battle out, for his arm was as strong as when he obtained emancipation. The first actual appointment made by Peel was that of Lord Lyndhurst. (Groans.) He bespoke his wig, and the only sufferer by the change that took place was the poor wig-maker, who was not paid. (Laughter.) Peel was an arrant hypocrite Wellington was not capable of deceiving by words: not so Peel. He would talk of moderation and temperance when he intended the very reverse. With him they would have the Orange flag paraded in the streets, and the police would be at the back of the Orangemen. If they had the rod, then heaven help you (Cheers.) Lyndhurst declared them to be aliens; yet he was the grandson of an Irishman, and he (Mr. O'Connell) was sorry for it. (Groans.) After Lyndhurst came Goulburn: he was to be their Speaker. Goulburn was described to be as ugly as a kangaroo, but what was a great libel upon the poor kangaroos (Laughter.) He had a Popish face, for the cross was between his eyes, and no kangaroo had ever so ugly a squint as Goulburn. Goulburn was the only minister who refused to vote for the Emancipation Bill, and that was the reason they intended the Speakership for him. It was reported of him, that he said that an English Dissenter would not be gentleman enough to keep company with his son, and he was ugly enough to say it. The Orangemen were the real traitors to their country. When the Marquis of Normanby came over, there were 23,000, infantry in Ireland---at present there were not 13,000 and they would send over 4,000. Peel was to put down the Chartists and their vile leaders; and why was that? because the Irish had a government which they liked. If the Tories came into power 50,000 troops would not be sufficient to keep down a people driven into madness. The Orangemen pretended to be the loyalists. Did they read the newspapers? The miscreant *Mail* threatened the Queen. Let them try it—the battle would be a short one (Cheers.) Mr. Grattan had said that the life of the Queen would not be safe in the hands of the faction. He would go further, and say that she would not live for six months. England's kings have been taken away before now; and the Buckinghams, who have put children to death, may have their prototypes in our own day.—Oh no! she could not live—the cup would be drugged with something which would persuade her not to live. He did not charge Peel or Wellington with being capable of such conduct; but he did charge the party itself which was capable of every human baseness. They were so anxious to have the King of Hanover upon the throne, that to effect that the hirelings and underlings of the party would commit any crime. The hon. gentleman next proceeded to denounce the Irish Liberal members who either remained away or voted against the ministers on the Jamaica Bill. He said it was capable of proof, that there was some trafficking of votes upon that occasion. He did not wish to mention names there; but let any of those Irish members ask for an explanation and unpleasant as the task might be, he would give it. The Tories had a majority—the duke was sent for, and Peel scrambled after. At this side of a certain hot place there were not such a set as the eight who formed a cavan, or conclave. Oh! it was a black congressfor Ireland. The news spread to Ireland, and all saw the coming calamity. They knew that the deserters would be rewarded. During the seven centuries of oppression which Ireland suffered, there was always some traitor to be found to sell the password—the cheeseparing would be thrown to the lickspittle traitor—they would be glad to make a show of liberality, by catching hold of an Catholic who would bless himself under the cloth, afraid to omit the service, but too paltry to perform it openly. When Peel was sent for, he (Mr. O'Connell) left the city, and went out to the country. He returned with his heart heavily oppressed. As soon as he had entered the Reform Club, the first place he went to upon his return, a member seized him by both hands, exclaiming, "She has done it. (Loud cheers.) England has triumphed, and Ireland is saved." (Renewed cheers.) May the great God of Heaven bless her who did it. That creature of only 19—lovely as she is young, and pure as she is exalted. She was something which might be dreamed of in chivalry or fairy land. There she was, in the power of the weakness of her sex. She had only listened to her young heart, and it told her that she ought not to part from those who watched over her ripening youth. Listening to that voice she conquered Wellington who gained a thousand fights. The little woman beat the old soldier; she defeated Peel and his thousand dexterous tricks, and sent him off on his two left legs, for he had not a right one. She saved Ireland, and Ireland would send her 4-0,000 men if necessary; and he (Mr. O'Connell) would himself take the field like the youngest soldier. But she had only saved it upon one condition, and that was that they should stand by her. He would therefore call upon every man who heard him to become a Precursor. They were to have a meeting in Beresford-place upon Friday; that would be the birthday of the Queen, and he would upon Friday night put candles in his windows. Mr. O'Connell then called upon the people to illuminate their windows upon Friday night, and concluded by saying that they would go on for reform, and if unsuccessful, then for repeal. The meeding soon after adjourned. —Standard. May 22.

COURT COLLOQUIES.---No. 11.

ON NATIONAL LIES.

THE QUEEN---What on earth can induce the people to tell so many stories about me? They must be excessively fond of falsehoods, to conceive them with so much zeal, and to cherish them with so much ardour. To what can this extraordinary passion be attributed?

THE MARCHIONESS---Simply to excessive loyalty.

THE QUEEN---Excessive loyalty! What a very odd idea! Is, then, excessive loyalty always shown by excessive lying?

THE MARCHIONESS---Invariably.

THE QUEEN---Then, as my people are the most loyal people in the world, they are *in consequence the greatest---you know what?*

THE MARCHIONESS.---*Of course they are, in all things relating to your Majesty.*

THE QUEEN---But why *should they be?*

THE MARCHIONESS---Because they wish to be loyal, and can find a justification for their loyalty only in lies. The natural promptings of the human heart tend to inspire us all with an ardent wish to represent as extraordinary everything upon which we may happen to have set our affections. Those whom we love, whether parents, husbands, children, *or friends, are, in our* eyes, all most extraordinary persons, and we constantly labour to make them appear so to others, in order to justify ourselves in the eyes of the world. A man's son---if he love him---is an extraordinary son, and the same with his daughter, his sister, and his wife, in the event of his loving them; and he naturally endeavours to inspire all around him with the highest possible notion of their extraordinary qualities. A nation's Queen is an extraordinary Queen, and---without, of course, speaking with reference to your Majesty---if there be nothing extraordinary about her, they will conceive all sorts of extraordinary attributes with which to endow her, in order to justify that loyalty which they feel themselves bound to display.

THE BARONESS---*Op course it vas nevare too for* te seely peepel to believe te Qveen vas von common personne. Che mos pe everyting tat vas accomplish ant peantiful ant vonterfuli ant grand. *Pecause vy?* Pecause tey mos love te Qveen, pecause tey vil love tere motares; for as te King is te fatare of te peepel, te Qveen is tere motare, in course.

THE MARCHIONESS---It is perfectly clear that the higher the notions of the people are, with reference to kings or queens, the more satisfaction they have in being loyal. If their estimate of the character of your Majesty, for example, were low, they would have no excuse for the homage they pay.

THE QUEEN---And that estimate is based upon falsehood?

THE MARCHIONESS---I must not say so in your Majesty's case.

THE QUERN---Well, well, but as a general thing?

THE MARCHIONESS---As a general thing, certainly, they are the firmest and most valuable supporters of the Crown who conceive and disseminate the greatest number of falsehoods in favour of its possessor, for, as we see daily, a favourable falsehood has but to be published, to obtain I may say universal belief.

THE BARONESS---Yes, tat is ver coot; the peepel have cot sich a ver pig svallow, tey vil svallow anything vatevare you like, jist as if it vas coot for tere pellies.

THE MARCHIONESS---And it is good for them to believe that the possessor of the Crown is all-wise and all-accomplished. They like to believe it. It gratifies their vanity to believe in the excellence of whatever they feel themselves bound to sustain.

THE QUEEN—But this wish to believe in *my* assumed excellence is by no means peculiar to those who are anxious for the maintenance of the Crown. Republicans, I find, are just as anxious to disseminate and to believe these highly favourable falsehoods. For instance, Stevenson, the American Minister, has been engaged in that interesting occupation. He states that whenever I go out on horseback, I ride " at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour.

THE BARONESS—Oh! vat a large pig---vat you call him, eh?

THE QUEEN—"Of her horsemanship,' he observes, in one of his letters to America, "I had an opportunity of judging having myself been present in one of her excursions of twenty miles in about two hours."

THE BARONESS—Oh! oh! twenty *mile in two hours!* Our pottoms vas be ver mosh sore if ve vas cut away at tat pace. Ve vas shake our poddies all to leetel pits!

THE QUEEN—I confess that I should not exactly relish an excursion like that every day.

THE BARONESS—He! he! he!—relish. Ve vas pe not abel to sit to relish anyting! Ve vas pe like te leetel lady vich vas fancy tat her pottom vas made of glass, and terefore vood not sit a tall, for fear of breaking him.

THE MARCHIONESS—But all these things do good. Now that poor man---poor Mr. Stevenson—whom you so cruelly forced to ride so many miles at such a rapid rate, conceived this really interesting little one, of course in the most loyal spirit, and caused it to be published throughout the United States. The Americans believed it: that's quite clear, for unless they believed that you were very little less than a little divinity, they would be utterly unable to "guess" why the people of England cry "God save the Queen!" Well, having gone the round of the States, it comes back to this country, and thus you have at once the established reputation of being about the fiercest and most splendid rider the world ever saw.

THE BARONESS—And te ladies vas every vere busting temselfs, an preaking tere leetie necks, an sweating all ovare, an cutting avay as if te tepple vas smoking him pipe peneath to tails of tere horses, in ortare to pe thought jist as po d as te Qveen.

THE MARCHIONESS—The Greeks never fought so desperately or so well as they did when they had made Alexander a god; nor will loyalty in England be universally pure until we manage to make Queen Victoria a goddess.

THE QUEEN—Well, I really expect to be made one soon. I am getting on that way I find very fast already, and all by the invention and zealous dissemination of these extraordinary and wicked little falsehoods.

THE BARONESS—No, no! not vicked! noting can pe vicked vich vas not have vickedness for its object. Tey too coot, and terefore tey vas coot in temselfs.

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Tey make te seely peepel content all ovare, an terefore I say Cot piess te lectel national lies!---*Satirist, June 2.*

DISAPPOINTMENT.

EJECTION OF "CARROTY BOB" FROM THE SIGN OF THE "CROWN," PIMLICO;

Bob went to carouse
At the "*Crown*" public house,
Where the hostess said, "Sir, pray sit down;"
With her maids made too free,
Then the varlet was kicked from the "*Crown*!"
"There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip,"
Quoth he, "and dry Bob I remain;
Nay, I can't hope to get
At the '*Crown*' 'heavy *wet*,'
Until there shall be a new *reign*!"

FAMILY FEUDS.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 13th:—"The feuds of the Palmella and Sampaio families have become of nearly as much interest to the good people of Lisbon as those of the Capulets and Montagues seem to have been to their fellow-citizens. On Tuesday last we had a pretty good broil---the better for being bloodless. The Countess de Povoa, the mother of our *Juliet*, sides with the Sampaios. Immediately after the ratification of the marriage between the young lady and Palmella's son, the bride and bridegroom wrote to her to intimate that she must give up the house in which she resided, it being her daughter's property. With this denial she stoutly refused to comply (and the Palmellas, finding that persuasions were of no use, determined upon having recourse to forcible means of ejectment. A large detachment of that party proceeded accordingly to lay siege to the house, which they found so well barricaded and so strongly garrisoned by the partisans of the Sampaio faction, that, after a vain summons to surrender, which was answered by brisk vollies of abuse, and a *grêle* (as the French say) of printed papers imploring all by-standers to the rescue, which were hurled out of the upper windows by the Dowager Countess herself with a spirit worthy of Joanna de Montfort, or any other heroine that ever brandished a sword; they were fain to retreat for fear of being saluted with missiles of a less innocuous sort. Returning, however, shortly after with a reinforcement of sixty soldiers, they broke open the doors and made themselves masters of the fortress, the garrison having made their escape through the gardens at the back, all except the old Countess, who magnanimously stood her ground to the last moment, and was captured, but immediately afterwards set at liberty to go where she listed, but not to stay. It is a remarkable fact, that two nights after this, an uninhabited house close to that in which Palmella resides was burnt down. The general belief is that it was set on fire purposely, and it is even said that on the preceding night a quantity of Woodshavings and matches, and a bag containing gunpowder, had been found in it by the person in charge of the premises, who took the whole out and threw them into the street. The question is now at an end, and the Sampaios are completely (not to say *fairly*) beaten out of the field. They fought a good fight, however, and did not fail to put in play all sorts of stratagems and manœuvres that could possibly be thought of. One of these was to attempt to gain over the young lady's governess, Madame Messeyer, to their interest. On Maunday Thursday last, as she was entering the Loretto church, a note was slipped into her hand, written with a pencil, which I had an opportunity of seeing, and which runs as follows:---'If you will bring the child to No. 7, Largo do Carmo (Carmo-square), within a week, you shall have a recompense of 100,000 francs. Appoint an hour and place to meet me, and rely upon me you shall not be compromised.'---(Signed) 'A. Sampaio.'---This note was in English. A subsequent one, from the same hand, written in French, and to the same effect, concluded with the significant expression, '*Votre avenir en dépend*' (your future destiny depends upon it). Maria, however, was not be bribed, and very honourable made the Duke de Palmella acquainted with the proposals which had been made to her. The Duke, I have reason to know, is about to prosecute Mr. A. Sampaio for the offence, which, by the laws of Portugal, is punishable with banishment."—(Courier.)

DINNER TO THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA.

Yesterday evening a grand complimentary entertainment was given to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia by the Russia Company, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. This entertainment, prepared on a scale of magnificence rarely surpassed, was altogether worthy the imperial and noble visitors whom it was intended to honour. The august princes were received at the entrance of the tavern by a deputation of the distinguished merchants who constitute the Russia Company, and conducted through the vestibule, which was spread with crimson carpet, to the grand drawing-room, and introduced to the Governor, Mr. William Astell, who presented the several illustrious and noble visitors invited on the occasion. The *coup d'œil* was truly imposing. In the centre the royal standard of England, and on each side, that of Russia and the Netherlands, floated from the ceiling. In front of the organ was a full-length portrait of Catherine late Empress of all the Russias, and on the side board was a superb display of costly gold plate. At the end facing the chair was a gallery filled with ladies, among whom were the Countess of Pembroke, and others of exalted rank. Under the gallery was placed a grand instrumental band. Covers were laid for 110, and the dinner, which was served on plate, consisted of turtle, venison, and the choicest viands in or out of season, the most *recherches* to be conceived.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Astell, the Governor of the Russia Company, supported on his right by the Grand Duke of Russia, Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Duke of Wellington, Count Orioff, the Marquis of Bute, Count Woronzow, Prince Bariatinski, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Heytesbury, Counts S. Woronzow, and Sir C. Bagot, on the left by Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, the Earl of Durham, General Kaveline, Lord Melbourne, Colonel Jarienseoh, Viscount Torrington, Prince Dolgorousk, Viscount Palmerston, Count Charles Pozzo di Borgo, M. D. Paikei, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, etc.

The health of the Queen and of Queen Adelaide having been drunk with loud cheers.

The Chairman next proposed in a brief but complimentary speech, "The health of the Emperor of all the Russias."

The toast was received with much enthusiasm, and was responded to by Count Pozzo di Borgo.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the Hereditary Grand Duke, enlarging upon the princely virtues which adorned his character, the condescending kindness his Imperial Family had always shown towards the Russia Company, and the special honour he had conferred upon them in dining with them on the present occasion.

The toast was responded to with three times three cheers.

The Grand Duke, who spoke English with great fluency and precision, said, in acknowledging the compliment, that he felt highly flattered by the enthusiastic manner in which that distinguished company had been pleased to receive his health. He gladly availed himself of that opportunity to declare publicly that the civilities which he had received in this country from her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty's Ministers, and with equal truth he might unaffectedly add, from every Englishman, had been most gratifying to his feelings, and would never be forgotten. (Loud cheers.) He begged, in return, to drink health and prosperity to the Company, and long-continued amity between Great Britain and Russia. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the health of a scion of another Royal House, who had honoured the company with his presence on this occasion—Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, son of one of England's oldest and most faithful allies. (Cheers.)

Prince William Henry, in returning thanks, said, that language failed him in endeavouring to express the high sense of gratitude he entertained for the kindness he had now experienced. (Cheers.) He had always, in every part of the world he had visited, felt the greatest regard and respect for Englishmen. And if in the future it should fall to his lot to be able to do any service to both countries, he should most willingly and strenuously exert himself with that view. (Cheers.) He thanked them for the kindly sentiments which had been expressed towards his family; he assured them they would never be forgotten by him, and *he now begged to propose* as a toast, "The cordial union of Great Britain and Holland." (Cheers.)

The Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander then proposed—"The health of the much-respected Governor of the Russia Company, Mr. William Astell."

The Chairman briefly returned thanks, and proposed, "The health of her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.)

Viscount Melbourne thanked the company for the honour which they had done him and his colleagues by the manner in which they had received the health of her Majesty's servants on the present occasion. He would not, however, speak of themselves, or even dwell on the merits of that ancient and long-established company who had invited them to be present on this interesting solemnity; for every consideration of that kind must be lost in the superior interest of the occasion on which they had met, and of those illustrious Princes whom they were bound in every manner to congratulate and respect. It was impossible not to revert to the long connection which had existed between Great Britain and Russia, and to those times in which the sovereign and princes of that empire paid visit to this country, and were received with an interest and respect not short even of that which had been manifested on the present occasion. It was impossible for him not to remember that but 150 years since the illustrious progenitor of his Imperial Highness, Peter the Great, paid a visit in 1697 to King William III., who at that moment so worthily filled the throne of these realms—(Cheers)---a visit which excited the greatest interest and the strongest feeling. In later times also he could not but remember with gratitude the presence in this country of other princes of that illustrious house. They had had among them the uncle of their present illustrious guest, the Emperor Alexander—a man to whose firmness, to whose energy, to whose enlightened policies and character this country, all Europe, and the world, still lay under a debt of immeasurable magnitude.---(Cheers.) They had also been favoured by a visit from the illustrious father of the Imperial Prince---a man with respect to whom, filling as he did at the present moment the throne of Russia, he did not feel himself at liberty to express all he felt, but of whom he would say thus much, that he believed the present Emperor was as much as any other man in this world, a man of honour, of truth, and of justice. It was unnecessary, and he felt it would be improper for him to enter into any large or more general discussion on this occasion, but this much he trusted he might be permitted to say, with the concurrence of every gentleman present, whatever might be the particular shade of his opinions, that he trusted the feelings they had just manifested, looking to the general amity which now happily prevailed, might be taken as an additional pledge and security for the maintenance of peace and concord between the two nations formed to love, esteem, and admire each other---(Cheers)-- two nations which might be of the utmost encouragement, benefit, and advantage to each other—two nations whose discord and dissension must convulse the civilised world to its centre, but whose friendship, unity, and concord must preserve peace, maintain order, and promote with the utmost rapidity and to the greatest extent the general civilisation and general happiness of mankind.---(Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the health of Count Pozzo di Borgo. (Cheers.)

His Excellency, in returning thanks, said it had been his fortune for nearly half a century to represent his gracious Sovereign at the Court of this mighty country. He had been called during that period to transact business in the most dangerous and serious crises which the world perhaps ever saw. The course he had pursued had happily been successful, and no doubt credit had been awarded to him superior to his merits, though not to his zeal. During the whole period he had represented his Sovereign, he was happy to think no collision had ever taken place between this country and Russia; that great object had always guided his course, and he had constantly obtained with that view the approbation of his Imperial Majesty. (Cheers.) If he were asked why, under so many trying circumstances, the mutual efforts of both countries had been attended with success, he should answer, because there was a principle of cohesion between the two nations. (Cheers.) They had the same objects, the same great interests in view. (Cheers.) He therefore despised and disregarded all the prophecies of those preachers of disorder, who in these days would diffuse calumny and engender suspicion between the two countries, which the sound sense, the equity, the direct politics and strength of both empires would tend to put down and destroy. He was now, he felt, nearly at the end of his course, for every thing had its limits; but he should die happy and contented if he could leave this world with the conviction that the harmony he had seen would continue to prevail between two such mighty empires. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then rose and said Among the other distinguished guests there was an officer of our own service of whom England might well be proud, who was also senior Field Marshal of the army of Russia. (Loud cheers.) Well, indeed, might they be proud of the Duke of Wellington as a British subject. (*Great cheering.*) The Duke of Wellington, by common consent unrivalled in the field, was not to be surpassed in the cabinet. (Tumultuous cheering.)

The Duke of Wellington, in rising to acknowledge the compliment, was received with renewed shouts of applause. When the cheering had subsided, he said he begged leave to return his thanks for the honour they had done him in drinking his health. He thanked them for having been so kind as to invite him to meet the company upon the present occasion, and he was happy to have had it in his power to attend their meeting in consequence of the adjournment of the house of parliament of which he was a member. He was not astonished that the Governor should have expressed the anxiety which was felt by this corporation for the arrival of the illustrious Prince who was their guest that day. Owing to their abilities, capital and enterprise, they were the medium of communication between the two mighty empires of Great Britain and Russia, for their mutual benefit; and they must feel the greatest anxiety for permanent peace and concord between these two mighty empires, not only for their own sakes, and for the sake of the people of both empires, connected by their enterprise and exertion, but for the sake of the peace and happiness of the world, as described by the noble lord who spoke a short time ago. It was natural they should have felt an anxiety for the arrival in this country of the illustrious Prince, and likewise that his reception should be worthy of his imperial rank, worthy of the reputation of this country for hospitality, and consistent with the friendly relations existing between the two empires. (Cheers.)—He was happy to congratulate them that the reception of their illustrious guests had been every thing they could have wished. (Cheers.) He spoke as an eye-witness, having frequently had the honour of being present on occasions of the reception of his Imperial Highness. They had heard what his Imperial Highness himself had said upon this subject. He was happy to bear his testimony to the same effect, for he must say, however anxious he felt that he should be received as become this country, and as suited his illustrious rank and station he had been entirely satisfied. (Loud cheers.) Notwithstanding the presence of his Royal Highness, who understood the English language as well as any of them, he would venture to say that he owed his reception in this country not less to his own merits than to the desire of this country at large to pay every respect to his station, to his family, and to his country. (Loud cheers.) His charity, his well-understood generosity, his gracious affability and kindness to all those who had approached his person, had made an impression in this country which would not soon be forgotten. (Cheers.) Their worthy chairman had been pleased to remind them that he (the Duke of Wellington) held the rank of Field-Marshal in the Russian army. It was true he had that honour. It was conferred upon him by the late Emperor Alexander. He owed it to the service in which he was employed in the great war for the preservation of Europe, and therefore he must say he owed it to the brave officers and soldiers who were employed under his command, to the gracious favour of his sovereign and his government of that day, the encouragement he received from them, and the desire of the illustrious Emperor to mark his sense of the services rendered by this country to the cause in which all Europe was engaged, and to mark the unanimity with which all the affairs of that period were carried on, principally under his own superintendence, by those employed by his late Majesty and by himself (the Duke of Wellington). The example of the Emperor of Russia was followed by other sovereigns, and as this subject had been mentioned, he must add, that he had received from the present Emperor of Russia every mark of favour and distinction which it was proper for his Imperial Highness to bestow, or for him (the Duke) to receive. (Loud cheers.) He begged again to thank the company for the distinguished honour they had conferred upon him, trusting they would excuse him for saying so much about himself, in consequence of the allusion which had been made by the worthy Governor and Chairman. He should sit down, drinking all their good healths. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Chairman next proposed the "Healths of the late Ambassadors to the Court of Russia."

Sir C. Bagot, being senior, acknowledged the compliment on behalf of Lord Durham, Viscount Strangford, and Lord Heytesbury.

The Chairman then gave the "Health of Count Woronzow," who briefly returned thanks.

Lord Londonderry proposed the "Health of the Empress of Russia," which was drunk with all the honours and the company immediately after separated.—Times.

CAPTAIN WILBRAHAM'S TRAVELS IN PERSIA AND CAUCASUS.

Captain Wilbraham appears to have been one of the English officers employed at the court of Tehran in disciplining the army of Persia. On the determination of the Shah to undertake the expedition against Herat, in defiance of the advice of the Ambassador, his occupation was of course suspended; and he employed his enforced leisure in two tours, one to Georgia, another into the province of Mazanderan on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

His earlier Georgian route was along the common high-road from Tehran to Tiflis. At this capital of Russia's Caucasian provinces, Captain Wilbraham found himself an object of dislike, as the Emperor was shortly expected on a tour of inspection: he therefore got out of the way, on an excursion to Petigorsky and Kislavodsky, two Russian Cheltenhams, at the foot of the Caucasian range—where the visitant, if he extend his rambles too far from the town, will very probably be carried off by the Circassians. The company, however, had vanished; the baths were dull; and the Captain was getting weary, when a letter from an old schoolfellow, a Russian noble, recalled him to Tiflis in time to partake of the gayeties and see the sights which the Emperor's presence produced. When these and the neighbourhood were exhausted, Captain Wilbraham rode to Erzeroum, through the heart of Georgia, by a route rarely if at all passed over by European travellers. From this city he returned to Persia through the defiles of Taurus, and the Northern part of Koordistaun, by a road as little frequented; passing in his route the two curious inland lakes of Van and Urumiah. The second journey of our traveller into Mazanderan had nothing peculiar in its route, or in its occurrences.

The journals of Captain Wilbraham were not originally designed for publication, but for the amusement of his family: they were often written amid the companionship of his Oriental servants and cattle, at the end of a hard day's ride; and the volume is published at the suggestion of his friends. He offers these circumstances and wintry weather, as an apology for the character of his matter; which would have been of a fuller kind had he originally contemplated the ordeal of print. Unless, however, he had been prepared with thorough classical historical, or scientific knowledge to direct his observations, and had ampler time and a more fitting season, we know not that his book would have been greatly improved. In a country little known, the more salient and striking points of character, scenery, landscape, habits, and costumes, have a sufficient general attraction; and these are more likely to be truly conveyed by a man writing to relieve his mind of a vivid impression, than if he regularly sat down day after day to pack his note-book with materials for a volume. This probability is increased, when the writer, as in the case before us, is a man whom the accidents of military service have accustomed to various countries, and to the hardships of equestrian travelling, and who is moreover sufficiently familiar with the character of the people he journeys among to enter into their peculiarities. And for any thing deeper than the surface—for such an account of a people as Cæsar has left of the ancient Gauls, or Mr. Lane (though a very long way from Cæsar) has given us of the modern Egyptians, not travel but *residence* is needed.

This principle is established by the work before us, so far as it goes; for the accounts of Persia, though incidental, are by far the most comprehensive. And from Captain Wilbraham's description, the days of the empire are numbered. The Toorkmans have established a virtual independence; the Affghans, with our connivance, have thrown off even a nominal submission; Russia has shorn the Shah of his Caucasian provinces, and has her eye upon the Caspian; and the robber Koords, on the border lands of Turkey, will probably, with Persia's growing weakness, extend their incursions, and devastate what they cannot govern. But all these losses are of less consequence in themselves, than as indicating a canker at the heart. The Government is feeble, its officers are tyrannical and corrupt; the finances are in embarrassment; the payments even to the troops irregular, and sometimes a year or more in arrear. The country is impoverished and depopulation going on; the slender means of the nobles visibly declining, even during Captain Wilbraham's experience of the country; and the court dependent, and moving at the instigation of whichever foreign power is most influential for the time. Turkey seems in a somewhat analogous condition; and to suppose they can be saved by training their subjects European-fashion, is a dream. Alison, indeed, with his wonted rhetoric, lays it down as a law, that destruction must ensue when national arms and modes of warfare are changed,---instancing the case of Tippoo: but, as is usual in that writer's philosophy, he confounds the effect with the cause. The will and the want to change both arise from the conviction which defeat imparts to a people, that their victors are better than themselves; and vanity and ignorance combined attribute their beatings to the obvious and not the latent causes ---courage, discipline, and physical and moral national characteristics. The change may perhaps hasten the catastrophe; as an attempt to strengthen decrepitude by gymnastics would probably break up the constitution more rapidly: but the necessity for the change is the fatal symptom—"a stronger than he cometh;" and the independent existence of Turkey and Persia are only preserved by the jealousies of the European powers, and the tolerable certainty that the booty they would yield would not pay the expenses of the fight.

Still, the extinction of Persia, though perhaps inevitable, will be a melancholy affair, happen when it may. The Persian name appears in the first dawn of authentic history, and is mixed up with most of the great events that have occurred upon our globe. And the people themselves---brave, enduring, and polite---have a hold upon the feelings, if not upon the judgment. As his Indian friend observed to Conolly, the Persians may be great rogues, but they are very pleasant fellows. Here is a sketch of a royal and clever *mauvais sujet*, whom Captain Wilbraham fell in with on his route from Erzeroum.

"On the evening of the 8th of December I reached the village of Shishawan, the residence of Malek Kossim Mirza, a son of the late Shah, whom I had constantly met during my short stay at Tabreez in the summer of 1836. At that time he adopted the Frank dress, and, instead of a handsome Persian, had transfigured him into a ruffish-looking European. I remember meeting him at the ambassador's table in a blue surtout with large brass buttons, a coloured check-shirt, and a white cravat. In compliance with our customs, he had doffed the lambskin-cap, and his shorn head certainly did not improve his appearance. He had taught himself French, with some assistance from a Frenchwoman, who held the responsible situation of matron of the Prince Royal's harem, and spoke that language fluently. He had now turned his attention to learning English, and had persuaded Mr. Merrick, an American missionary, to spend a few months with him at Shishawan. Mr. Merrick, who had been sent to Persia with a view of ascertaining what might be done towards the propagation of the gospel among the Mahomedans, had accepted the Prince's invitation, with the double view of studying the Persian language and character.

* * * *

"Some years ago an edition of Voltaire's works chanced to fall into his hands, and he became a disciple of that school of philosophy; but the late Shah, alarmed at some of the opinions which he professed, ordered him to commit the volume to the flames. To do him justice, his conversation was decorous and sensible, and I was quite astonished at the rapid progress which he had made in English, which he had only lately begun to study."

We formerly reremarked that the decline of a national religion seems to be a symptom of national decay; and this is not wanting in Persia to strengthen other proofs.

HINTS TO MISSIONARIES.

It does not appear to me that anything can be done, at the present time, towards the diffusion of Christianity among the Persians, although it is evident that many of their religious prejudices are giving way, and that the doctrines of the Prophet have loosened their hold upon the minds of all classes. In my opinion, it is not the bigotry of the Mahomedans which raises the chief obstacle to the introduction of Christianity among them, but the deep and universal corruption of morals which must be overcome before they can receive a religion which enjoins so much purity and self-denial. The Persians are very fond of entering into religious discussions with Europeans, and conduct them not only with great quickness of argument, but, not unfrequently, with much apparent candour. A missionary should be thorough master of their language, and of his own subject, before he ventures to engage in a controversy in which, if foiled, his want of success will be attributed to the weakness of his cause, and not to his deficiency in advocating that cause. I have frequently heard Persians boast of having worsted in argument the well-known missionary Wolff.

RESTRICTION OF THE PRESS AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

A lithographic press has been established of late years in Tehran, which, in judicious hands, might be made productive of much good. Within the past year a newspaper has been printed in the capital, containing little beyond a few extracts from Galignani on subjects of general information; and sometimes, by the Haji's permission a word or two on domestic occurrences,---such as the arrival or departure of an envoy, the conferring of knighthood upon some Persian officer, or such like matters. It is published once a month; but it is not very regular.

I have often been astonished at the exceeding freedom of speech in which the Persians indulge when discussing the conduct of the Shah and his ministers, in the presence not only of their intimate friends, but of strangers and servants. An Eastern despotism, although its acts may be, and sometimes are arbitrary and tyrannical, has at least the advantage over the absolute governments of the West, that it rarely takes notice of the opinions of its subjects. In Georgia, at a Russian party, I have heard the master of the house check the conversation in the most abrupt manner, because the propriety of some unimportant measure of the government happened to be called in question by one of his guests.

EFFECTS OF IRRIGATION AND ITS ABSENCE.

I have heard it doubted by those who are fully competent to judge, whether the population of Persia is on the decrease. Numerous tracts of land, it is true, are now deserted, which bear traces of former cultivation; but, on the other hand, in districts more removed from the main roads which traverse the country, new villages have sprung up. The destruction of a single aqueduct may oblige the inhabitants of a whole district to emigrate, while the opening of a new canal gives instant birth to th living villages. The effect of irrigation is almost magical; immediately adjoining the most barren tract may be seen rich vineyards and corn-fields, interspersed with orchards and walnut-trees of noble growth, which spring up wherever there is moisture with incredible rapidity beneath the vivifying rays of an Eastern sun. But still more rapid is their decay when the stream is diverted from its channel and one summer's drought suffices to efface the labour of years.

LINE OF MARCH OF A PERSIAN ARMY

The route of a Persian regiment may be traced by deserted villages, unroofed houses, and devastations of the most wanton nature. Its march is more destructive in its own country than would be that of a hostile force; and the evil is daily increasing, since the long arrears of pay and absence of commissariat force the soldiers to supply their wants by plunder. Hard indeed is the lot of those whose villages lie near the main road. Many, which a few years ago were rich and thriving, are now heaps of ruins. The invasion of an enemy might, cause a temporary abandonment of house and home, but a visitation, at all times impending, drives the poor peasant to despair, and he seeks a refuge in remoter valies. Many of these villages are surrounded by a wall, and might resist the efforts of the troops to force an entrance; but, unless they belong to some man of influence, the fear of ulterior consequences deters them from so bold a measure. Often they bribe the commander to pass on to some other village, so that, between the proceeds of his plundering and these compositions for not plundering, he makes a profitable business of his march.

WHEEL-CARRIAGES IN PERSIA.

In riding through a seven I saw a large number of clumsy carts, which had been manufactured in different towns, for the purpose of carrying the provisions for the army (to Herat); but, like most of the bright schemes of the Haji, this had failed when attempted to be put into practice. There are, as I have before remarked, no roads in Persia, excepting such as have been made by the constant track of baggage-cattle; and when, after making a couple of hundred of these awkward carts, an experiment was made for one day's march out of Tehran, the greater number broke down by the way.

The only wheeled vehicles that accompanied the march of the royal camp, when I was with it in 1838, were a small phaeton belonging to the Russian ambassador, who, having been wounded in his leg was unable to ride, and a venerable cab, in which the Centre of the Universe was wont to travel whenever the road would permit, and about which I heard a good story from an English officer attached to the service of the Shah. One of the sons of the late Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, inquired of my informant whether the King of England had such a carriage as that, pointing to the old cab; and, on being answered in the negative, appeared perfectly satisfied that no one but his royal brother could boast of so splendid a vehicle.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

We once inquired of one of the Gholams of the embassy, whether an account which one of the King's couriers had just given was likely to be true. "Oh, no," answered the man, "you must not believe a word of it. A courier *must* have something to tell by the way. You should hear what lies *I* tell when I am travelling."

Let us turn to Georgia, and the Russians; and begin with a specimen of their reading.

The French Consul is only allowed to receive the *Journal des Débats* on the condition of not showing it to any Russian subject. Whenever any article appears which is condemned in Petersburgh, the guilty number is enclosed in cartridge-paper, and sealed with the seal of the censorship, a sort of political quarantine. The *Petersburg Gazette*, a scanty little sheet, containing no information, is the only paper seen in Georgia. Although Tiflis contains so large an European population, it possesses no public library, nor indeed even a bookseller's shop. The only publications that I ever exposed for sale were Russian dictionaries, and a history of the campaign in Turkey, published by authority. In only one of the many houses that I was in did I see any symptoms of a bookcase. Thus debarred from the only rational mode of employing their time, it is no wonder that the Russian officers should fall into those habits of gambling and dissipation so prevalent among them.

A RUSSIAN EMPLOYE.

Now that I was fairly established in Tiflis, I began to enter into the society of the place; and there were several houses where I could always reckon on a good dinner and a cordial welcome. In the evening, too, many were glad to see their friends; and as the dinner hour was early and there were no public amusements in Tiflis, I often availed myself of this custom. Among of those whose houses I frequented were foreigners, who form a very large portion of the class of Russian employes. An adventurer, who styled himself the Baron Dieckam, who had the impudence to pass himself off for an English Elchee among the Affghans, and the knavery, to procure money in that character expressed himself desirous of making my acquaintance; an honour which I declined, knowing rather more about him than he reckoned upon. He is an officer in the Russian service, into which he has been admitted since his doings in Affghanistan. Any one, indeed, who has been in India, whatever may have been the cause of his quiting the country, is received by Baron Rosen into the Russian service.

NICHOLAS, AND A TRAIT OF DESPOTISM.

We were not long kept waiting: an inner door was thrown open and the Emperor entered, attended by the Governor-General, Count Orloff, General Alderberg, and half-a-dozen aides-de-camp. The boast of the Russians, that among a thousand men you would not fail to recognize the Emperor, is scarcely exaggerated. His figure is commanding and his countenance striking; his height must be nearly six feet two, and his frame unites symmetry with strength; his smile is peculiarly fascinating, but the high forehead, the short and curved upper lip, and the expression of a rather small mouth, impart somewhat of steadiness to his features when in repose. His naturally fair complexion is now bronzed by exposure to a Southern sun; but the forehead, where the cap has sheltered it, is white as marble. His blue eye is quick and expressive, and a small moustache adds to his soldier-like appearance. His Majesty wore the full dress of a general officer, distinguished only by his decorations. Passing round the circle, he addressed a few words to each individual as Baron Rose presented him; and his manner towards the Asiatics was peculiarly gracious. An Armenian officer served as interpreter. It soon came to my turn to be presented. After remarking that I ought to have been at the cavalry review of Vosnesensk, the Emperor asked the several questions concerning the state of Persia, and mentioned his having seen the heir-apparent at Erivan. He then made some observations on the recent accession of Queen Victoria, on which subject he referred me to Count Orloff, and passed on to my neighbour Souvoroff. On his name being announced by the Governor-General, the Emperor immediately exclaimed that it did not please him to see the grandson of the Prince Souvoroff Italisky in other than a military uniform, whereupon my friend had to kiss hands and to become a soldier *nolens volens*. This struck me as rather an arbitrary mode of changing a man's profession especially when he has for many years been following some other line, and has, perhaps, no inclination for a military life.

AN IMPERIAL DINNER.

At that hour I found a large party assembled in the saloon:---about forty or five-and-forty in all---consisting of the principal Asiatic chiefs, the general officers and colonels of regiments, and some officers of the civil service. The Emperor soon entered, wearing the undress of a general officer. The new knight of St. Annewas introduced, and, according to form, the Emperor embraced him: but as the General was a little round man, the scene was somewhat ludicrous. His Majesty asked me why I had not been at the review that morning, and, on my answering that I had been present, he expressed his regret that I had not joined him. "I wonder," he said "that I did not distinguish your handsome uniform; but, indeed," he added, laughing, "place me before troops, and I have no longer eyes for any thing else." The usual whets were handed round the circle; caviare, and anchovies, and brandy, and immediately afterwards dinner was announced. I remarked that the Russians of the old school adhered to the customs, while the trays passed untouched by the younger men. As I was moving towards the banquetting chamber, in conversation with Besobrazoff, I met Count Orloff in search of me. He seated me between himself and Colonel Rauch, an officer in the Prussian service, who has accompanied the Emperor on his journies for several years. On the other side of Colonel Rauch sat the Emperor, while on the right of the Governor General who occupied the head of the table, were seated several of the natives of highest rank.

Except in regular towns and in certain districts, the power of Russia seems very slight throughout the Caucasian provinces. This is the style in which the post travels---

"Before us lay the fort of Vladikawkas on the site of a more ancient castle. A large force is stationed here, whose only duty is to escort the post across the dangerous plain of the Kabarda. The heavy post, which arrives once a week from Petersburg, is guarded by a hundred men, and one or sometimes two fieldpieces; the extra, or light post, which is also weekly, is escorted by a patrol of Cossacks, to which is generally added a detachment of infantry, one foot-soldier being more feared by the Circassians than a dozen Cossacks."

RISK ON THE HIGH-ROAD.

Ardonskoi is one of these small Russian forts so common on the frontriers of Circassia, beyond the range of whose guns its inmates are not safe. Its situation is isolated, and its sole use is to shelter the garrison which furnishes the escort, while the horses were feeding, and the escort being relieved, I strolled to the gate, and the sentry would hardly permit me to pass out. I wanted to walk round the little fort, but had not been five minutes without the gate, when several soldiers, with lanterns, came in search of me. And this is the only road by which Russia communicates with the provinces of Georgia and Armenia.

As a specimen of Captain Wilbraham's descriptive style, we will take an extract or two from his journey through Koordistan.

A KOORD ENCAMPMENT.

An "Eelyaut" encampment, in a cheerful and well-watered country, is one of the most picturesque and happiest scenes imaginable. A patriarchal simplicity stamps their manners and seems almost to realize the sweet pictures of the poet's Arcadia. Free as the air they breathe they shift their goat's-hair tents from stream to spring, from valley to mountain, with the changing seasons, and look down with pity and contempt upon the "sitters in houses." Although unlicensed, their women are unveiled, and they not only share the toils of their husbands and brothers, but sometimes emulate them in feats of horsemanship. Though rarely pretty, the glow of health and the good-humoured expression of these young Koordish maidens, supply the place of beauty, and their gay costume displays to great advantage their full round forms and sunburnt features. Upon them devolve the labours of the dairy and the loom, while the young men tend the flocks, or scour the country round in search of game. The elders of the tribe enjoy the true *otium cum dignitate*, seated in front of their huts, where they receive the passing stranger and smoke with him the pipe of welcome. The black Koordish tent, supported by its many poles, is a very picturesque object; and when they are grouped together on the margin of some mountain stream, surrounded by their flocks and herds, they form a very pretty picture.

SUNSHINE NECESSARY IN THE EAST.

In the East the absence of the usual brilliant sunshine is a death-blow to all picturesque effect; and the want of those comforts, which with a cloudless sky above us, we scarcely miss, is then most strongly felt. The groups which so often attract our admiration when seated in every variety of picturesque attitude upon their low balconies or terraced roof, look wretched when huddled round a smouldering fire in the dark recess of a filthy stable; and the slipshod Turk, picking his way amid torrents of rain through heaps of mud, loses all that stateliness and dignity which usually characterize his every motion.—*Spectator.*

"Trial of Mr. Medhurst,—This case, as already stated, came on on Saturday at the Central Court, where it excited much attention. The indictment charged the prisoner with the murder of Mr. Joseph Aisopp, founded upon the Coroner's verdict. He was also indicted for the manslaughter of the deceased:—

Sir F. Pollock addressed the jury for the prosecution. He said it was his painful duty to state to the jury the circumstances which led to the prisoner being placed before them to answer the serious charge imputed to him. The prisoner and the deceased were living under the roof of a clergymen, named Sturmer, at the time the melancholy occurrence took place. A coolness had existed between the prisoner and the deceased, and another young gentleman living in the house, there did not appear to be any proof of direct malice existing between the parties. The learned counsel then proceeded to enter into a detail of the facts of the case. He observed, with reference to the proceeding of Mr. Sturmer in leaving the room at the time of the altercation, that it was very much to be regretted that he did so, although his bodily strength might not have enabled him to carry into effect any active interference, yet his mere influence might, if exercised, have prevented that fatal occurrence. The learned counsel then proceeded to state that the deadly wound had been inflicted with a knife of a very peculiar description, which opened with a spring, and one calculated to do the most serious mischief; it was a very improper weapon to be carried by any person, and he considered that some proceedings by statute should be taken to prevent such weapons from being in the possession of any person. At the same time he did not impute to the prisoner that he had any settled purpose of destroying the deceased, but would admit that it was very probable that the fatal wound had been inflicted in a moment of passion, and while the prisoner was probably under the influence of terror. There was no doubt that after the fatal act had been committed the prisoner had expressed the deepest regret for it, and had rendered all the assistance he could to the deceased: that he made no attempt to escape, but had readily surrendered himself to the justice of his country.

The facts of the case were fully made out by the various witnesses, whose testimony is already known, in the inquiry before the coroner's inquest. After it had been all gone through and the learned judge had charged the jury, they retired to consider their verdict at five. After an absence of half an hour's duration, they returned into court, and delivered a verdict of acquittal on the coroner's inquisition, which charged the prisoner with murder, but declared *him* to be guilty of the minor offence of manslaughter.

The prisoner having been called up for judgment,

Mr. Justice Coleridge proceeded to pass sentence upon him. He said that he had the advantage of a most able defence, and of a very patient investigation of his case. He rejoiced, from the situation of respectability which the prisoner had held, and from the contrition which he had exhibited up to the present time, that the jury had come to the decision that he was guilty of the offence of manslaughter only; but he warned him that, for that offence, he was liable to be transported for life. There was one feature in his case which was of considerable weight against him, and which was the possession and use of the knife which had been produced. He must earnestly caution all persons in Court to abstain from the purchase of such weapons and he regretted most sincerely that crimes of this description, resulting from the use of the dagger and the knife, had of late years much increased in the country. He exhorted the prisoner to continue in the course he had already pursued, and to apply the time during which he would be imprisoned to the worship of the Almighty, and in fitting himself, on his discharge, to fill the position which he was entitled to hold in society. In conclusion, the learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in her Majesty's House of Correction at Coldbath-fields for 3 years.

The prisoner's appearance is not very prepossessing. He was respectably attired in morning, and appeared deeply sensible of the situation in which he was placed. He was accommodated with a chair during the trial, which lasted from ten in the morning. On the bench, besides the Judges, was the Count de Salis. Those who had known Mr. Medhurst was struck at the great alteration which confinement had made in his personal appearance. He appeared very pale and dejected, and seemed to have lost all that cool self-possession which he displayed on the previous occasions. On hearing the sentence passed upon him by Mr. Justice Coleridge, he turned very faint, and on his removal from the dock into Newgate he wept vehemently. He is represented by those most acquainted with him as being of a remarkably kind and affectionate disposition, with a heart and hand always open to "melting charity" at the distresses of his fellow-creatures; and as a proof that, had he entertained any ill-feeling towards the unfortunate Mr. Alsopp, he had previously plenty of opportunities of glutting his revenge, it is stated by Mr. Wilshire, an extensive landed proprietor at Hayes, that on the Wednesday, two days previous to the melancholy occurrence, Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Alsop were both out with guns shooting sparrows in that gentleman's grounds. The expenses of the prosecution and the fees of counsel are estimated to amount to between £300 and £400.—Globe.

The steam-ship Liverpool proceeded on her fourth voyage to New York yesterday (Thursday), with her full number of passengers, and as many light goods as she could conveniently carry. She passed George's Pier about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.---(Liverpool Albion.)

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